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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VI

NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1920

No. 20

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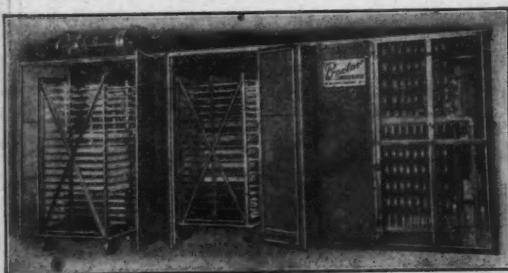
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## WHO NEEDS THE LONGWORTH TARIFF BILL?

It is bewildering how perfectly the vital point at issue in the Longworth Tariff Bill has been beclouded. A succession of murky smoke screens have been laid down by sundry interests who have questionable motives in obscuring this question, and as a result, consuming industries, the general public, and even members of Congress have lost sight of what the Longworth Bill was drawn to do.

It is not designed, as we have heard, to enable American dye manufacturers to wrest exorbitant profits from the public. Even in the dye-famine days, before the American chemists and manufacturers came to the rescue and saved us from "white markets" the cost of the dye in a suit of men's clothes was hardly half a dollar.

The Longworth Bill was not maliciously planned to ruin our textile and other dye-consuming industries by shutting out some shades not yet made here, but which their foreign competitors could buy, so enabling them to steal away the trade. In fact, the bill specially provides that any dye, not made here, may be imported by a bona fide user.

In like manner, the Bill was not intended to hurt the American perfumery maker, or flavoring extract maker, or photographic film and developer maker—and for just the same reasons they were all afforded the right to import any needed material not available of American manufacture. Nor was there a plot to hamper the American physician and deprive our sick of any necessary coal-tar medicinal.

Wicked lawyers in the employ of the du Ponts did not draft a tariff bill which would build up a world-wide monopoly for the exclusive benefit of their soulless corporation at the expense of the small American dye makers, the great American industries dependent on dyes, and the American public. Nor was the Bill written by some crafty politician anxious to prove that General Wood is not the candidate of the "munitions trust": nor with the object of tricking the Democratic senators into voting against their free trade principles: nor to disgrace the Republicans by the passage of an un-American licensing system.

All such allegations, rumors, charges, and counter-charges are camouflage. The Longworth Bill is a straightforward measure to provide adequate protection to a "key" industry which all authorities agree is essential to our industrial and commercial development, and, in event of war, vital to national safety.

The coal-tar chemical manufacturers—most especially the small, independent companies—need this protection, and a tariff reinforced by license is, in view of the nature of German competition and the existing economic conditions, the only protection that will enable this industry to live and grow.

American industries using dyes, tanning chemicals, synthetic resins and aromatics, and medicinals need this Longworth Bill, if they are not to be at the mercy of foreign sources for necessary crude materials.

The American people need this Longworth Bill, because a self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry—not to be had without adequate protection for a few years—means increased national prosperity in times of peace, and national security in event of war.

#### BUSINESS THROTTLED BY STRIKERS

The "outlaw" strikers have brought about an outrageous situation by tying up freight to an extent that makes it difficult to obtain raw materials for manufacturing plants and wellnigh impossible to deliver finished products. The strikers lost heavily in wages, lost their seniority rights on the railroads, lost credit with their tradesmen, lost their reputation as men by breaking the agreement they made with the roads not to strike, and have brought many of their fellow workmen to the point of starvation because of loss of employment when factories closed owing to the congested conditions.

Now we are to have wartime regulations in force again, with priorities on shipments of necessities; export embargoes, to conserve food and fuel; diversion of traffic wherever necessary; and joint use of terminals and interchange of equipment, in the effort to straighten out the exasperating tangle which has tied up traffic for several months. Even passenger travel may be curtailed to expedite freight shipments. With an election pending which involves the choice of a President, and the governors of several states, it cannot be hoped that Congress will give up its favorite pastime of playing politics, and pass laws to protect public utilities and lessen the danger of a commercial collapse due to radicals' efforts to enforce their demands for higher wages; but the worse the situation becomes, the greater will be the efforts of manufacturers and merchants to have laws passed which will limit the power for evil that strikers now possess, and the more stringent will be the laws.

#### TIME TO STABILIZE MEXICO

The revolution in Mexico seriously affects shipments to the United States owing to the closing of the custom house at many ports, including Vera Cruz. The use of the railroads for transporting troops prevents shipments of products from the interior and some districts are under control of the revolutionists who allow nothing sent out of the country. Stocks of vanilla beans, jalap root and sarsaparilla in Vera Cruz warehouses are small. The usual trouble over paper money issued by the ousted government has developed and merchants refuse to take Carranza currency.

The unstable conditions in Mexico are a serious menace to the United States in more ways than the peril to Americans who live there or possible damage to property owned by Americans, and it is time

that some action be taken to safeguard our interests. Certain raw products are obtained in Mexico, and American goods are purchased for use in Mexico. The free movement of this merchandise should be guaranteed and property rights not subjected to the whims of factions which may come into power whenever there is a rebellion in the "Republic." It may be entertaining to ambitious presidential candidates to set the stage every few months for a fresh revolution, but it becomes a nuisance to their neighbors, especially the United States, which has a considerable trade with Mexico that should be protected.

#### WHO STRANGLED THE DYE BILL?

In fixing the blame for the strangling of a measure which was truly American in purpose, and which in its execution would have worked for the ultimate good of dye consuming industries, censure must not solely be laid upon legislators, says the "Textile World Journal." Time-honored custom has made talking their prerogative, and the year of a Presidential campaign offers an especially fertile field for prolonged discussion of any subject which may be converted into political material. Censure must be shared, in part at least, by the dyestuff manufacturers, as a class. Through misunderstanding and petty jealousy, they have failed to present a solid front such as was essential if the bill was to be passed. Lines have been drawn between large and small manufacturers, between manufacturers and dealers. Instead of realizing that the measure was designed to protect the entire dye industry, and thus to insure the color supply of the textile industry and to build a framework for national defense, manufacturers and dealers have been split by a phantom American monopoly. This bogey could have been dispelled by proper publicity methods on the part of dyestuff manufacturers—especially the larger ones. This would have been the one sure antidote for the poisoned mass of untruths which has emanated from pro-German or ignorant sources.

Import restrictions enforced by Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey have been collated and explained in the "Chemical Bulletin" issued by the Chemical National Bank, of New York. Many luxuries are prohibited, other products are subject to high duties, and still others can be imported only by obtaining a license. The lists of articles admitted free are also given. Turkey's restrictions are not very rigid. The bank bulletin describes the exchange conditions in the various countries.

The Honorable Maurice Casenave, chairman of the French High Commission to the United States, spoke on "Commercial Relations Between France and the United States" at the meeting of the New York Section of the Societe De Chimie Industrielle, held at the Chemists Club, Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, on Friday evening, May 14. Joseph Choate, General Counsel of The Chemical Foundation, Inc., also spoke on "The Condition of Chemical Industry in the United States Before the War."

The Canadian House of Commons has adopted without opposition the report of the Select Committee on Industrial and Scientific Research, recommending the creation of a Bureau of Scientific Research at an initial cost of \$600,000 for construction and equipment, and \$50,000 per annum for salaries and maintenance. The functions of the Bureau will be similar to those of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C.

# Japan's Progress in Dye Making

## Raw Materials Available, but Production Costs Higher than in Germany —American Dyes in Competition

(By a Japanese Staff Correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

THE dye industry in Japan was practically non-existent prior to the outbreak of the war although the amount of dyestuffs used for cotton and silk textiles as well as for industrial purposes was considerable. The amount of dyes imported in 1913 totalled 10,000,000 kin, or 6,000 tons, valued at 8,000,000 yen. When the import of dyestuffs was stopped with the outbreak of hostilities something like a panic occurred among those who were dependent on German goods, and resulted in the starting of dye factories in Japan. At first the industry was confined to the production of comparatively simple stuffs with a large demand. These included red mordant alizarin manufactured by the Miike colliery factory; sulphur Yamato black made by the Yotagin dye factory of Okayama prefecture; Induline and Orange II made by the Tokyo Gas Works; and aniline salt made by the Yura Seiko Goshi Kaisha, Tokyo Gas Works; and others. These were the products for 1915 and in 1916 sulphur black dyes began to be manufactured in Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures and yellow, orange, red and blue basic dyes, red direct dyes, violet, green and brown basic dyes in Tokyo, Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

### Aid from the Government

In view of the great rise in the price of dyestuffs and the growing scarcity the Government established in February, 1916, a subsidised concern, the Nippon Senryo Seizo Kaisha, for the encouragement of the dye manufacturing industry. Subsequently many dye factories were started at different parts of the country and the industry has made remarkable development. In 1917 and 1918 various lines of dyes such as blue, green and black direct dyes, black acid dyes, pink and green basic dyes, and other acid and mordant dyes were made.

At the end of 1918 the number of dye factories throughout the country reached 100 with an aggregate paid up capital of 14,000,000 yen and employing 2,800 experts and workmen. The total output of dyestuffs for the same year amounted to 9,000,000 kin valued at 23,000,000 yen which was about 90% of the value of dyestuffs Japan was importing when the war broke out. Different kinds of dyes turned out numbered about 80.

### Raw Materials

The coal-tar industry in Japan was begun by the Tokyo Gas Co. more than 20 years ago and for many years it had remained a monopoly of the company. Just prior to the outbreak of the war the industry was started by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Miike Colliery and Osaka Gas Co. The demand for the coal-tar product, however, had been limited until the outbreak of hostilities brought about an active demand for the manufacture of dyes and explosives. The increased demand for the coal-tar product in turn resulted in the production of benzol and toluol by various gas companies. In 1918 there were nine gas and other companies which were producing coal-tar products and their output for the year was 3,100 tons of pure benzol; 590 tons of pure toluol; 40 tons of pure

xylol; 125 tons of carbolic acid (crystal); 1,400 tons of refined naphthalene; 160 tons of crude anthracene making a total of 5,415 tons.

The demand for imported dyes in 1913 will be seen from the following figures; Aniline salt, 292 tons; aniline dyes, 4,383 tons; synthetic indigo, 983 tons; alizarin dyes, 95 tons, making a total of 5,753 tons. Comparing the output of the coal-tar product for 1918 and the demand for imported dyestuffs for 1913 it will be noted that the totals nearly agree and therefore supposing that a ton of dyes can be manufactured out of a ton of refined material the dye industry in the country will not suffer for lack of raw materials.

### Japan's Acid Production

In the manufacture of dyes sulphuric acid, nitric acid, muriatic acid and acetic acid are extensively used and therefore their production and price have an important relation to the growth of the dye industry. Japan had been producing all these acids, except fuming sulphuric acid, in fairly large quantities since before the war and their production has been materially increased since the war. As, however, the output of nitric acid depends upon the importation of Chilean nitrate and in cases of international war its supply would be cut off, the Government, in co-operation with several private concerns, has established a provisional nitrogen laboratory and is carrying on researches as to the extraction of nitrate. As to fuming sulphuric acid, its manufacture was carried on only in the army and navy gunpowder factories before the war, but at present the Nippon Ryusan, Nippon Senryo, Mitsui Mining and other concerns are engaged in its manufacture.

### The Alkalis

On account of the great demand for caustic soda and soda ash and the high price they commanded a number of soda factories cropped up, while the soda factories on the Le Blanc process, which had been in existence, worked on their full capacity and cleared a large profit. Ammonia is produced in the country in large quantities, and caustic potash, though imported before the war, is now produced in the country.

The oxidizing agents bichromate of potash and bichromate of soda are also produced in the country though the industry will require careful management now that the war is over and it will be confronted with foreign competition. Muriate of potash, muriate of soda, bleaching powder, arsenic acid, potash ferricyanide, permanganate of potash and peroxide of lead are manufactured in the country. Reducing agents, iron dust and zinc powder, are made by the Mitsui Mining Co. Sulphide of soda, bisulphite of soda, hydrosulphite, tin dust and chloride of tin are also available.

### Other Necessary Products

Salt, sulphur, nitrate of soda, acetate of soda, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, formaldehyde, chlorine, and chloride of zinc can also be obtained in abundant supply.

The manufacture of phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus pentoxide, and phosphorus trichloride will develop according to necessity as the manufacture of



phosphorus by electrical process has greatly progressed in recent years. Barium carbonate, calcium carbonate and calcium chloride are now produced in the country. Copper powder, monochloride copper and copper sulphate were produced in large quantities even before the war.

In short, most of the subsidiary agents are produced in the country, though it is doubtful whether the manufacturers of caustic soda, soda ash and kindred products will be able to successfully stand foreign competition on account of the price.

#### Dye Factories

With regard to distribution, most of the factories for making direct, basic, acid, acid mordant and oxidation dyes are situated in Tokyo, Osaka and Wakayama prefectures, while the manufacture of kryogene dyes is most extensively carried on in Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures. A large number of dye factories are also found in Kyoto, Fukuoka and Kagawa prefectures.

The following table was made at the end of 1918.

Prefecture	Factories	Capital Paid up Yen	Not paid Yen
Tokyo	22	1,662,000	291,000
Kyoto	3	146,744	.....
Osaka	16	8,385,000	.....
Kanagawa	2	6,000	.....
Hyogo	1	12,500	27,800
Gifu	4	61,000	180,000
Hiroshima	12	1,075,000	1,675,000
Wakayama	10	1,479,600	850,000
Kagawa	1	450,000	1,080,000
Fukuoka	1	.....	.....
Gunma	2	5,000	.....
Ibaraki	1	15,000	.....
Mie	4	85,000	130,000
Aichi	4	43,000	.....
Shizuoka	3	3,300	.....
Yamaguchi	1	28,000	.....
Okayama	10	450,000	615,000

#### Variety of Dyes Made

With regard to kryogene, oxidation, direct, acid and basic dyes Japan is already producing fairly numerous kinds in large quantity, and a fair amount of acid and mordant dyes. The principal dyes manufactured in Japan are as follows:

Black Oxidation Dyes	Benzo Purplin 4 B
Orange acid dyes	Benzo Orange R
Violet basic dyes	Chrysodine
Yellow acid dyes	Cotton Black R. W.
Red mordant dyes	Rhodamine
Red direct dyes	Naphthol Blue Black
Yellow basic dyes	Acid Alizarin Black R.
Orange direct dyes	Fusamine
Yellow direct dyes	Sulphur Black T
Black direct dyes	Fast Red A
Pink basic dyes	Metanil Yellow
Black acid dyes	Induline
Black acid mordant dyes	Chrysamine G
Yellow oxidation dyes	Methylene Blue
Black kryogene dyes	Bismark Brown
Red acid dyes	Diamine Scarlet
Yellow acid dyes	Orange direct dyes
Blue acid dyes	Blue direct dyes
Yellow direct dyes	Blue kryogene dyes
Blue basic dyes	Brown acid dyes
Brown basic dyes	Yellow acid mordant dyes
Pink direct dyes	Brown oxidation dyes
Orange II	Toluidine Orange
Methyl Violet B.	Diamine Blue B B
Naphthol Yellow	Kryogene Indigo
Alizarin	Naphthamine Brown
Congo Red	Alizarine Yellow G G
Chrysodine Y.	Paramine

#### Production of Dyes

Dyes mostly produced in Japan are sulphur black, black oxidation and violet basic dyes which are exported to China in a fairly large quantity. Red, yellow,

blue, black and orange direct dyes, orange, red and yellow acid dyes, blue, brown and rhodamine basic dyes, blue sulphur and brown acid dyes are also produced in fair quantities. It is true that in certain lines of dyestuffs Japan is producing much more than she requires but in other kinds, such as synthetic indigo and other high-class dyes, she produces practically nothing.

#### Cost of Production

Investigations have been made in respect to 20 to 30 dyes produced in the country and a careful comparison has been instituted between the prices of Japanese and American dyes in the Japanese market, cost of production of Japanese and American dyes and a comparison between the present price of Japanese dyes and of German dyes in the Japanese market before the war. As the result of a careful and impartial study it has been found that there are practically no Japanese dyes which can successfully compete with German products even with the help of tariff protection, and only a few kinds will survive German competition.

Comparing Japanese dyes with American it may be said that there are some which will be able to successfully compete with the latter and that with the assistance of tariff protection most of the principal Japanese dyes may stand American competition. It should be remembered, however, that the United States is ahead of Japan in regard to the larger scale on which the industry is carried on and the varieties of dyes produced. In short, unless the Japanese dye manufacturers improve their industry it may become difficult to compete even with the American dye industry.

Edward F. Cunningham, formerly with Scott and Bowne in the Latin American field, has recently joined the Lehn & Fink organization in a similar capacity. Mr. Cunningham sailed for Havana on May 15. In addition to Cuba, he will visit Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. He expects to return to America in the fall, after which he will visit the remaining South American countries.

William J. Gesell, secretary, and Robert Plaut, treasurer, of Lehn & Fink, Inc., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, sailed for Europe on the Manchuria on May 8. They expect to visit England, France, and Germany, where they will investigate market conditions and buy goods.

Harley T. Procter, who for many years carried on the business of Procter & Gamble, died Saturday in New York, of diabetes in his seventy-third year. He had retired twenty-five years ago from active connection with the affairs of the company, which was founded by his father, William Procter.

Robert Du Bois and Dr. Veillon, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, have been elected directors of the Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., of Ruabon, North Wales. N. H. Graesser is the managing director of the new company.

Charles G. Wilson of Richmond, Va., has been elected President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Mr. Wilson, who was vice-president of the company, succeeds the late S. T. Morgan.

The British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., have subscribed £5,000, to the University of Manchester Fund, and Dr. Levinstein has personally subscribed £1,000.

It is proposed to establish a fortnightly aeroplane service between Yorkshire, England, and Holland and to bring back dyestuffs on each return journey.



## ADOPT NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

San Francisco, Cal., May 17.—The National Foreign Trade Council listened with interest to the address of James A. Farrell who discussed America's productivity in relation to foreign trade, declaring that the United States must find an outlet for its surplus products. He said: "We shall face such an urgency for foreign trade as we have never before experienced. For either we shall find markets abroad for the surplus of our industrial productivity, or we shall cease to produce it, which is quite unthinkable. That way lies stagnation, unemployment and business reverses. But the world offers vast opportunities for American enterprise."

C. W. Whittmore of the American Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires spoke on the work and service of the American chambers of commerce abroad. R. H. Patchin of W. R. Grace & Co., read a paper on the need for a bargaining tariff, and W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Company advocated the reorganization of the Government service of trade promotion and information.

W. L. Saunders, president of the American Export Manufacturers' Association, urged the adoption of foreign selling methods. Burwell S. Cutler spoke on International Barter.

Banking service to foreign traders, sources of imports, foreign trade and the press, foreign trade and credit information and American trade with Russia were discussed. Former Secretary Redfield said Russia and the United States were interdependent.

Delegates from ten Pacific Coast commercial organizations made public a letter to Secretary of Commerce J. W. Alexander and Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, which requests that provisions be made for sending a commercial exhibit of United States products to oriental ports for educational purposes. The commercial organization requested that the steamship *Iris* be allocated for a seven-months' trip to sixteen ports in the Far East to display the exhibit.

It was proposed that the exhibit remain in Shanghai, following the cruise to other ports, as a permanent exhibit. The delegates further proposed to have the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai prepare a similar exhibit of Chinese products to be carried by the *Iris* for display in Pacific coast ports.

The General Committee submitted its recommendations for a foreign trade policy, declaring that the United States should afford to other nations every reasonable opportunity to sell their products to us. The liquidation of the obligations of the debtor nations should be promoted through the exchange of products, in view of the impossibility of their making all payments in gold. Steps were urged to place the American merchant marine in private hands as soon as possible, and for the establishment of foreign trade zones at principal American ports. The commercial attaché and trade commissioner service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should be materially expanded. A treaty of peace should be effective without delay, the resolutions urged. They were unanimously adopted.

The special committee on taxation in submitting its report to the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which is holding its convention in New York, criticizes the excess profits tax, and suggests that a gross sales tax on all sales of wares, goods and merchandise by individuals, partnerships and corporations and some forms of public service be accorded serious consideration.

## QUESTION FIELD FOR NEW ASSOCIATION

**Chemical Manufacturers Tell Why Present Societies Are Adequate for All Purposes—One Chemical Director Gives List and Declares Associations Take Too Much of Chemists' Time**

Henry Howard of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, writes: "American chemical manufacturers have one of the oldest manufacturers' associations in the country, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States having been existence since 1872, and it contains nearly all of the principal manufacturers of the country and is open to any reputable manufacturer. We believe that it is a great mistake to unnecessarily multiply organizations of this sort and as the field is already satisfactorily covered for chemical manufacturers we would not be in favor of creating an additional organization."

The chemical director of a large Company producing heavy chemicals writes his views at some length in a statement in which appear the following paragraphs: "The country is over-run with associations and societies. Their activities, especially their conventions, take too much of the time of the very men who are most needed for daily supervision of production and development. These many, split-up, duplicating organizations are already too expensive and too frequently ineffective. The established journals and trade papers provide for an exchange of information and views with the least demand on time and attention.

"For general business purposes, there exist several mediums of conference and action—the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chemical Alliance, the Chambers of Commerce (United States, New York, etc.) and several state associations of manufacturers.

"For special groups, many are in existence—Dyes Institute, Drug Manufacturers Association, National Fertilizer, Dyestuff Manufacturers, Pharmaceutical, Pulp & Paper Industry and so forth.

"For technical chemical purposes, we are well supplied—American Chemical, Electrochemical, Society of Chemical Industry, Institute of Chemical Engineers.

"For engineering and other sciences, the field is well covered—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical, American Ceramic, Testing Materials, Advancement of Science, National Academy, American Physical, Chemical Foundation, National Research Council.

"For other phases of manufacturing coordination, numerous associations have sprung up—Purchasing Agents, Employment Managers, Safety Engineers. Among customers' associations, the industries frequently hold memberships—Laundry Owners, Electroplaters, Leather, Glass-makers for alkali manufacturers; Color Card, Textile Colorists, Rubber, Paper, Cotton Manufacturers, for dye and intermediate manufacturers, and so forth.

"In general, manufacturers cannot go far in organizations to advance their commercial interests, lest they run up against government regulation and restriction. The Chemical Exposition is the chief medium of sales cooperation, and is, of course, only for advertising. For export trade, the field is open and associations are rapidly springing up.

"If all these associations are not representative, if they are not fulfilling their purposes, if they should extend their activities to broader usefulness, the manufacturers can gain greater effectiveness through perfecting present organizations than by creating many new, weak and mutually competing groupings. We doubt if there is any additional service to the chemical manufacturers which the present associations cannot and should not be brought to supply."

Victor G. Bloede, president of the Victor G. Bloede Co.,

manufacturing chemists, Baltimore, writes: "It is our opinion that an association of this kind, started and operated on broad lines, would prove of considerable advantage to those interested in this line of manufacture. While there are a number of societies dealing with the subject of applied chemistry, these associations deal mainly with the technology of the subject of chemical manufacturing, and so far as we know, the American Chemical Manufacturers as such, have at the present time no association which enables inter (commercial) communication between those interested in this highly important branch of industry, and we believe that such an association would prove of benefit and value."

#### RESEARCH WORK AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

One of the most interesting tests now being planned by the faculty experts at New York University is that of ventilating fans, used under the severe conditions of handling acid fumes from chemical laboratories. Several models are being set up in the University laboratories, and through many ingenious methods the corrosive effect on these fans in removing the vitiated air and determining the friction losses in the ducts will be observed.

Under the direction of Prof. Collins P. Bliss and Hazen G. Tyler, two members of the faculty, who are in close touch with American industries, arrangements are being made for further co-operation along these lines.

"Although many large corporations maintain research laboratories of their own," said Professor Bliss, "they are finding it to their advantage to conduct some of their investigations under University auspices. Frequently companies turn over to us the entire charge of a problem in which they are interested. Many large firms are preparing to educate promising young men in their employ by having them spend part of their time at the plant and part of it in classes. Two men are being sent to us next autumn as 'specials' by a large industry as far away as Detroit for the purpose of getting a two-year training to fit them for advanced positions already awaiting them. The interesting feature of this departure is that they are to be paid the same wages while with us as if they were working in the industry at home."

#### NEW BASIS FOR ZINC PRICES

Chicago, Ill., May 17.—The American Zinc Institute closed its meeting with a banquet at which Charles M. Schwab told his experience of forty years in dealing with his employees. He told the members of the zinc industry that the reason why zinc had never paid as it should, was because the competing members in the industry did not get together and compare costs and prices. He urged closer co-operation.

The producers and the smelter owners held a meeting at which a start was made towards the working out of a plan that will place the price of ore on a contract basis rather than leave it to the bargaining methods as at present. Frank C. Wallowers, of the Goldenrod Mining & Smelting Corporation, predicted at the close of the meeting that the differences that have grown up between the miners and the smelter men will be ironed out in a short time by the men who were at this conference.

E. H. Wolff, president of the Illinois Zinc Company, Peru, Ill., was elected president; J. L. Bruce of the Daily Travis Copper Company, Butte, Mont., first vice-president; Edgar Palmer of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, second vice-president and F. C. Wallowers of Hopkin, Mo., third vice-president. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis.

#### MYRABOLAN EXTRACT IN DEMAND

**East Indian Fruit is Crushed, Dried in the Sun, and Leached to Obtain the Paste Used in Tanning, Dyeing, and Weighting Silk—Process of Manufacture Described by an Indian Government Expert**

Myrabolans are used for tanning, as a dyestuff, and in the manufacture of ink, says a tannin expert of the Government of India. In Europe they are used in the dye house for mordanting cotton in preparation for the application of basic dyes, and for weighting black silk. The myrabolan fruit, incorrectly called a "nut" is collected while green, crushed with a mallet and dried in the sun, after the stone is removed.

The process of manufacturing the extract may be divided into three sections—(a) crushing, (b) leaching or extracting, and (c) conversion of relatively weak leach or extractor liquors into extract.

(a) Suitable machines are available for crushing the myrabolans in such a way that the useless stones drop out. The tannin principle of myrabolans is so inclosed in the cells that it is not very easy completely to extract the raw material, and it is for this reason that figures of yield nearly approaching the theoretical possible are so seldom attained.

(b) For the best extracting a series of connected extractor pits or vats are required. Water passes first over all but exhausted raw material and then into a series of pits over less exhausted material, until in the final pit, before it is drawn off, it passes over absolutely fresh material, this pit being regarded at the moment as the head of the series. The pit, however, over which pure water had been passed to extract the last traces, is now emptied and filled up with fresh raw material, and in its turn becomes the head of the series, the pits always being worked in a circular rotation.

(c) The liquors from leaches are allowed to settle in a suitable pit, or in some instances are subjected to filtration at this stage. The clear liquors are then drawn by vacuum into a multiple-effect vacuum evaporating system in which they are rapidly concentrated (in a few hours at most) to a liquor of, say, 50 per cent solids strength. The liquors are then pumped, or drawn by vacuum, into a finishing evaporator which is usually of the Calandria type. Here the thick liquors are further concentrated during several hours to a paste, which will just flow from the pan while still hot. The extract in this form is collected in paper-lined boxes, and in the course of a night will set to solid. When properly prepared, myrabolans extract should be readily soluble in water, giving an amber to amber-brown solution. The solid extract should have a clear, bright, vitreous fracture.

Factories should be situated where there is an abundance of raw material close at hand, where there is an ample supply of soft water quite free from iron, and where there are good means of communication either to sea ports or to inland centers likely to develop a large consumption of the extract. It is practically certain that there will always be a demand for this extract, quite apart from its use as an agent in the tannery. There are at present a number of processes in the latter for which it is quite necessary, but the increasing popularity of various chrome leathers would naturally operate against its consumption in quite so large quantities as at present.

A cablegram from Consul General Skinner, London, May 5, 1920, states that the British Government has removed the export embargo from cod-liver oil, preparations containing cod-liver oil, and sulphate of quinine. The removal went into effect May 6, 1920.

**Trade Notes and Personals**

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin are now located at 150 Nassau street, New York.

Ralph G. Hemingway, an Indiana glass manufacturer, widely known in the trade, is dead.

The Jarrica Chemical Co., of Cleveland, capitalized at \$700,000, has been bought by the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

Edward P. Meeker, acids and industrial chemicals, has moved to Grand Central Palace, 125 East 46th street, telephone 9970 Vanderbilt.

The Gebauer Chemical Co., 9408 St. Catherine avenue, Cleveland, O., has awarded a contract for the construction of a factory addition to cost \$25,000.

The United Drug Co., Ltd., 78 Broadview avenue, Toronto, Canada, has awarded a contract for the construction of a drug factory addition to cost \$130,000.

The Nichols Copper Co. has filed plans for the construction of a 1-story building in Long Island City, to cost, \$20,000.

Mogi & Co., importers and exporters, New York, have bought a clubhouse on Jamaica Bay, L. I., for \$30,000, for the use of the company's employees for week-ends and vacations.

Charles Pfizer & Co. have filed a certificate with the Secretary of State of New Jersey increasing the capital stock to \$2,500,000, representing 25,000 shares of \$100 each.

Dr. F. S. Mortimer, secretary of the Iowa Section of the American Chemical Society, has accepted a position on the staff of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Elcaya Co., Inc., 148 Madison Ave., New York City, is building a 4-story, 100x100-ft. factory and laboratory on First street and Freeman avenue, Long Island City.

Dr. H. S. Riederer, formerly engaged in commercial chemical development at the experimental laboratories of the Atlas Powder Company, is now with the United Color & Pigment Company, Newark, N. J.

The industrial plants of Quincy, Ill., have joined in a signed agreement to conduct their plants in the future as "open shops," and are using page advertisements in daily newspapers in making the announcement.

L. B. Shipley, formerly chemist and technical representative in matters pertaining to coal-tar heavy oils for The Barrett Co., has accepted a similar position with Bernuth Lembecke Co., Inc., New York City.

The American Can Co. announces the withdrawal of its prices for packers' cans, owing to the present transportation conditions, which have materially affected the supply of its tinplate and deliveries of finished products.

The Society of Chemical Industry will meet on May 21 at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, New York. The programme includes the following papers: Properties and Constitution of Glues and Gelatins by Robert H. Bogue; Opportunities Offered to Chemical Industry in the Manufacture of Gas, by Robert M. Searle; Manufacturing Gas as a Fuel for Industrial Heating by Henry O. Loebell.

**MAKERS OF PROPRIETARY GOODS  
ADOPT NEW ADVERTISING PLAN**

**Bureau in Chicago Will Furnish Advice to Members of the Association Regarding Standards of Medical Advertising—Frank A. Blair Re-Elected President and Charles P. Tyrrell Secretary**

With the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, last week, Frank A. Blair, of Foley & Company, Chicago, was again re-elected to the presidency. E. K. Hyde of the Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as first vice-president to take the place of W. H. Gove, deceased and formerly of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company. The second vice-presidency is filled by Carl J. Balliet of Buffalo, who replaces Alan F. Moore of the Caldwell Pepsin Syrup Company of Monticello, Ill. Charles P. Tyrrell of the Syracuse Medicine Company, Syracuse, N. Y., was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The two members selected for the Executive Committee this year were R. R. Land of the Dr. Kilmer Company, Binghamton, N. Y., re-elected, and C. H. Camp of the Centaur Company, New York, who takes the place of E. K. Hyde.

Perhaps the most significant single topic which appeared to be given a large share of attention at the meeting was the subject of advertising. Following an address by H. J. Kenner of the Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world in which he discussed general advertising problems and more particularly those of the proprietary industry, the Association accepted a recommendation of the Publicity Committee to establish an advertising bureau in connection with the work of the Chicago office of the organization and endorsed the standards of medical advertising as promulgated by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The purpose of the advertising bureau is not to exercise anything resembling a censorship but is to be merely a committee to whom members of the association may submit their advertising copy for advice.

J. A. Mitchell, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade Relations, made the subject of advertising one of his chief points in discussing means of extending the foreign business of American proprietary manufacturers. He criticized the method and psychology of the present advertising policy in foreign countries of American manufacturers, particularly as it is being conducted throughout the South American republics. Urging new methods, he pointed out the necessity of adapting the advertising policy to the point of view of the Latin-American and showed the futility of having a strong ad written in English, translated to the Spanish and expecting it to sell goods.

The report of the Membership Committee indicated an unusually large addition to the membership during the year. According to the report of Stanley P. Jadwin, chairman, the number of active manufacturers affiliated with the organization has shown a gain of fifteen per cent since the last convention. Applications from thirty firms for membership are now awaiting the approval of the association. Over three hundred persons were in attendance at the meetings this year of whom about two hundred are active members.

General trade conditions in the proprietary industry according to reports from various parts of the country, have been exceptionally good during the past year and the outlook for the immediate future is promising. In discussing business conditions before the association, J. H. McCoy, an actuary of the U. S. Treasury Department, brought up the question of business profiteering and said that the evidence indicated



the average wage earner who is getting far in excess of his usual scale and in innumerable instances failing to file an income report, is at present the worst profiteer. He suggested as a remedy a manufacturers tax and also a sales tax in place of the excess profit tax.

In spite of the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment has become effective since the association convention a year ago, the time given to the discussion of alcohol problems of the manufacturers was very short. Outside of the plea to the members to support the prohibition authorities in their strict enforcement of the law and the condemnation of a class of "fly-by-night" manufacturers who have sprung up during the past year for the production of "booze under the guise of medicinal products," the new restrictive measures dealing with alcohol were given little attention.

W. E. Weiss of Sterling Products, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va., returned from Europe in time to report the activities of the Legal Committee during the past year. He also spoke somewhat on the business conditions of Europe as he found them.

For the first time in the history of the association, manufacturers of various machinery used in the production of drug products were present at the meeting to demonstrate the uses and possibilities of their devices. Several working models of machines were on exhibition and were the objects of unusual interest.

#### HOW PROPRIETARY TAX IS RECKONED

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has issued a statement advising dealers and purchasers of toilet articles and proprietary articles that the tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid is on the article itself and not on the total amount paid by the customer when two or more such articles are purchased, unless of the same kind and put up by the manufacturer in a single container for sale as an original package. If a tube of tooth paste costs 35 cents and a bottle of perfume 65 cents, the tax is 2 cents on the tooth paste and 3 cents on the perfume, a total of 5 cents and not 4 cents as computed on the total amount paid by the purchaser. If toilet powder sells at 10 cents a box, the tax is one cent; if two boxes are bought the tax is two cents, although the total amount paid by the purchaser is 20 cents; and if three boxes are bought for 25 cents, the tax is 3 cents. If, however, six boxes of toilet powder selling singly at 10 cents each are put up by the manufacturer in a container or sealed package for sale as a unit and are sold by the dealer as an original package for 50 cents, the tax is 2 cents, the package being the unit of sale.

The regulation providing that where two or more packages of cough drops are sold for 25 cents the tax shall be 1 cent is revoked, the tax being at the rate of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for a single package.

G. S. Alexander, president of G. S. Alexander & Co., Inc., sailed for Europe on May 2. He will visit England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in the interest of his company, which does a large exporting and importing trade. He will be gone about four months, and is accompanied by Mrs. Alexander.

The Gartfried Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate at 571 Springfield avenue for the production of chemical specialties. S. Gartenberg, 571 Springfield avenue, and Simon Friedberger, 225 North Fifth street, head the company.

A contract has recently been awarded by the Seaboard Chemical Co., Blanchard street, Newark, N. J., for the erection of an addition to its plant, estimated to cost \$40,000.

### Books of Trade Interest

**INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE AND RECONSTRUCTION.** By Elisha M. Friedman, statistician of War Finance Commission. 3 vo., 422 pages. E. P. Dutton & Company, 681 Fifth Ave., New York.

Mr. Friedman lays down as a principle of commerce that long-term credits are necessary during the reconstruction period. He says that six-months' credit, which is the limit under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, would hardly provide for the needs of countries in which factories and even entire cities must be rebuilt and railroads reconstructed. "To establish the mechanics of civilized life," he adds, "whether it be in virgin Argentina or in ravaged France, requires long-term credit." It is evident the author means that credit must be extended by private and corporate interests because he says the sentiment in the United States is averse to lending by the Government, Congress, the Federal Reserve Board, and bankers generally are opposed to the policy.

A chapter devoted to the effects of the war, especially the increase in the volume of trade, is a valuable summary of the peculiar conditions that developed in different countries owing to lack of shipping facilities. The advance in prices is discussed in detail, covering the period from August, 1914, to August, 1918, during which time the increase was more than 100 per cent throughout the world. After-war policies and plans for getting world trade, are gone into with special reference to the formation of associations and appointments of commissions in England and the United States, tariff legislation, and other machinery to stimulate production, find new markets abroad, and to protect the markets at home.

**MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE CONTROL.** By the Bureau of Business Standards of the Shaw Publications. 8 vo., 630 pages. A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago.

The book is another of the Shaw banking series and is devoted to the essentials of good management, the work of the president and directors, the right basis on which to divide up the work of executives, particularly the cashiers and tellers, and the way to win customers, keep employees loyal, and interest them in the work.

The experience stories which the editors have incorporated in the chapters devoted to bank routine work, make interesting reading and reveal the necessity for handling important internal problems with good judgment and the value of making thorough investigations when applications for loans are made. Business men as well as bank officials will find the volume of interest.

**THE A B C OF FOREIGN TRADE.** By Frank Henius. 8 vo., 270 pages. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

While the author teaches the steps to be taken in establishing foreign trade relations, the sources from which information can be obtained to develop new business, and the documents, shipping rules and methods of financing sales, he also writes many entertaining chapters to warn the manufacturer that the business has many snags and pitfalls. One of the most interesting of these side issues is a discussion of the "Forwarder," with special reference to the tricky forwarder who makes fake charges. There is a particularly valuable chapter on "Exporters and the Webb Bill," which every manufacturer engaged in foreign trade should read.

Thomas F. Turull & Co., importers and exporters of industrial chemicals, have moved from 170 Broadway, to 140 Liberty street, New York, telephone numbers Rector 9988, 9989, 2988.



## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	9 1/2	10	H'k Electro, pf. ....	70	75
Aetna Expl, pf. ....	67	68	Heyden Chem. ....	5	6
Air Reduction ....	44	45	Int. Agricult. ....	19	22
*Am. Ag., Ch. ....	85	89	*Int. Agricult, pf. ....	82	84
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf. ....	90	96	*Int. Nickel ....	19	50
Am. Chiclé ....	41	41	*Int. Nickel, pf. ....	82	84
Am. Chiclé, pf. ....	70	75	*Int. Salt ....	63	65
Am. Cot. Oil. ....	40	43	K. Solvay ....	80	110
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf. ....	85	10	*Mathieson Alk. ....	29	32
Am. Cyan. ....	30	33	Merck & Co., pf. ....	92	96
Am. Cyan, pf. ....	57	60	Merrimac ....	85	87
Am. Druggists S. ....	12	13	Mulford Co. ....	53	56
Am. Glue ....	40	45	Mutual Co. ....	150	61
Am. Glue, pf. ....	65	70	*Nat. A. & C. ....	60	61
*Am. Linseed ....	84	85	*Nat. A. & C., pf. ....	85	87
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	94	96	*National Lead ....	77	78
*Am. Malt ....	32	36	*National Lead, pf. ....	102	104
Amer. Zinc ....	15	16	N. J. Zinc ....	215	225
Amer. Zinc, pf. ....	49	52	Niag. A., pf. ....	96	100
Atlas Powder ....	165	175	Parke, Davis & Co. ....	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	83	86	Penn. Salt ....	75	76
*Barrett Co. ....	121	124	Procter & Gamble. ....	676	683
*Barrett Co., pf. ....	105	106	Procter & Gam., pf. ....	101	101 3/4
British Am. Chem. ....	8	9	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
Butterworth-Jud. ....	33	35	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	80	90
By. Prod. Co. ....	97	97	Royal Baking Po., ....	125	135
Carborundum ....	135	135 1/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf. ....	83	86
Carborundum, pf. ....	115 1/4	116	Semet S. ....	160	175
Casein Co. ....	47	53	Sherwin-Williams ....	520	540
Celluloid Co. ....	135	145	Solv. Proc. ....	127	180
Cellulose, pf. ....	92	93	Stand. Ch. ....	90	108
*Corn Products ....	82	93	Swan & Finch. ....	90	98
*Corn Products, pf. ....	104	105	Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	10	11
Davison Chem. ....	29	30	Tex. Gulf, Sul. ....	15 1/4	15 1/4
Dow Chem. ....	225	225	Union Carbide ....	61	62
Dow Ch., pf. ....	108	108	Union Sulphur ....	127	128
Du Pont ....	310	320	*Un. Drug ....	49	50
Du Pont, deb., pf. ....	80	82	*Un. Drug, 1st pf. ....	49	50
Du Pont, C., pf. ....	9	10	*Un. Dyewood ....	55	57
Freport, Tex. Sul. ....	20	21	*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	94	96
Freport, Tex., Sul. pf. ....	91	93	U. S. Gypsum ....	83	84
*Gen. Chem. ....	155	160	*U. S. Indus. Alco. ....	83	84
*Gen. Chem., pf. ....	90	94	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	95	96
Grasselli ....	162	175	*Va.-Car. Ch. ....	73	74
Hercules, Powder ....	215	225	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	104	107
Hercules, Powd., pf. ....	97	103	*V. Vivaudou ....	19	20
H'k Electro ....	65	75			

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The New Jersey Zinc Company has filed a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey increasing the capital stock from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000, of 500,000 shares at \$100 each, at par. This action was taken following a special meeting of stockholders, at which the increase in the capital stock was authorized. Stockholders of the company have the right to subscribe for \$7,000,000 of the new stock at par on the basis of one share for every five shares of stock now held. The additional new stock will be used in payment of the 20 per cent stock dividend. The board of directors declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent on the \$35,000,000 capital stock, payable June 10 to stockholders of record May 12.

W. G. Souders & Co., are offering at prices yielding from 7.60 to 8 per cent, a new issue of \$300,000 O-Cedar Mills Company 7 per cent serial first mortgage bonds, maturing from March 1, 1921-1925. O-Cedar Mills Company, manufacturer of the O-Cedar Mop and O-Cedar Polish, is under the same management as the Channell Chemical Company, which unconditionally guarantees principal and interest of these bonds.

The annual report of MacAndrews & Forbes Co. for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows net earnings after charges and Federal taxes of \$1,422,695, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$25.07 a share (\$100 par value) earned on the \$5,000,000 common stock, as compared with net earnings of \$1,236,906, or \$26.69 a share, on the \$4,000,000 common stock in the preceding year.

The Wishnick Trumpeur Chemical Co. has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture chemicals and dyes at 365 East Illinois street. The incorporators are: Robert I. Wishnick, Abe Wishnick, David Trumpeur, Julius Trumpeur, David Frankel, and Carl Van Laaten, all of Chicago.

## Financial Notes

The capitalization of the American Glue Company has been increased from \$3,500,000 to \$8,000,000.

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent payable June 10 on stock of record May 29.

The National Sugar Co. has declared a dividend of 3 1/4 per cent payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 10.

The American Sugar Refining Company has declared an extra dividend of 3/4 of 1 per cent on the common and preferred stock.

Parke, Davis & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 on stock of record June 20.

The Northwest Chemical Company of Spokane, Wash., has increased its capitalization to \$10,000. Business has increased 33 1/2 per cent since Jan. 1. F. H. Spurgeon is president.

The first report of the British Dyestuffs Corporation for the year ending October 31 shows revenue available for dividends sufficient to pay 8 per cent on the preferred shares, but nothing on the deferred.

The U. S. Gypsum Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent payable June 30 on stock of record June 15, and a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred payable on the same date.

The gross earnings of V. Vivaudou, Inc., for April were \$525,000. In view of the handicap of freight congestion which prevailed during the month, the management considers this an excellent showing.

Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the preferred stock of the Baker-Perkins Manufacturing Corporation and subscription agent for the new common stock of the American Chiclé Company.

The report of the Standard Chemical Co., of Toronto, Canada, for 1919 shows a considerable decrease in profits owing to the readjustments in the industry following the war. Profits for the year were \$318,608 as compared with \$846,703 for 1918, and after deductions for depreciation, interest and replacements, the surplus was \$21,468 as against \$157,176.

The United Drug Company for the quarter ended March 31, shows a surplus after charges, but before Federal taxes, of \$1,372,616. Allowing for dividends on the first and second preferred, the earnings for the period were equivalent to \$3.78 a share on the common. In the corresponding quarter of last year the earnings applicable to the common were equal to \$5.25 a share.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports surplus of \$201,261 for the quarter ended March 31, 1920 after allowing for estimated Federal taxes, sinking fund for preferred stock and preferred stock dividends, equivalent to \$1.71 a share (\$50 par value) on the \$5,885,700 outstanding common stock. The income account for the quarter ended March 31, 1920, shows as follows: Net earnings for the three months, \$301,370; sundry adjustments applicable to a prior period, \$2,198; total earnings, \$303,568; estimated allowance for estimated Federal taxes \$30,137; estimated allowance for sinking fund for preferred stock, \$18,750; preferred stock dividends, \$53,420; surplus, \$201,261.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 964

### HEAVY CHEMICAL DELIVERIES DELAYED

**Producers Make Offers Only at Buyer's Risk of Shipment Which They Will not Guarantee—Prices of Some Acids Readjusted to Conform With Recent Advances in the Stronger Acids**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

<b>Advanced</b>	
Acid Mixed (nitric) unit 2c	Aluminum Hydrate, 3c lb.
Oleum, \$3 ton	Calcium Chloride, \$5 ton
Acetic Anhydride, 5c lb.	Phosphorus Oxychloride, 10c lb.
<b>Declined</b>	
Sodium Bichromate, 3c lb.	

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.16	\$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	5.50	5.50	4.50	1.80
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.50
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.40
Salt peter, gran. ....lb.	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.19
Soda Ash 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.35	3.35	4.00	1.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	6.00	2.50
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.40	.40	.40	.33

No change of note has occurred in the heavy chemical situation during the week. Such changes in price as have been heard have been rather readjustments than changes in the market. Producers are able to make offers only at the buyers risk as to delivery which they are unwilling to guarantee. Reports of improvement in the shipping situation have been heard but evidence of any marked change is lacking. News of large consignments of quite a variety of heavy chemicals stopped by the Hudson River ferry situation on the way to export piers has been spread quite widely through the trade during the week. Confirmation, however, could not be gotten from either the railroads or from the supposed owners of the shipments. The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to result in improvement in the near future but in the meantime conditions continue very unsatisfactory.

Adjustments in the prices quoted by producers on the lower strengths of both muriatic and acetic acids have been made to conform to the recent high prices asked for the stronger acids. Acetic anhydride has been again advanced on the continued strength of the acetic acid. Oleum is higher. Advances are heard on aluminum hydrate, ammonia water, calcium chloride and phosphorus oxychloride. Soda ash, caustic and bleaching powder continue strong at the recently prevailing prices. Sodium bichromate is heard lower.

**Acid, Acetic**—Following recent advances which have brought glacial acetic to the present level of 17c@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, producers have increased the prices of the weaker acids to correspond. Present quotations place the 28 per cent acid at \$4.00@\$4.50 per hundred, the 56 per cent at \$8.00@\$8.75 per hundred, the 80 per cent commercial at \$11.50@\$12.50 per hundred and the 80 per cent pure at \$13.25@\$13.75 per hundred, all in barrels. Deliveries from warehouses are possible on some strengths, but in most cases stocks must be trucked from works at nearby points. Demand continues good.

**Acid, Mixed**—Nitric in mixed acid has been advanced by producers to 12c@14c per unit on the continued strength of the nitrate of soda market. Sulphuric in

mixed acid is still quoted at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per unit on a firm basis. Offers of mixed acid are light in all cases where heard at all. Producers are generally so short of necessary raw materials or fuel as to be unable to deliver even on contracts.

**Muriatic Acid**—Producers have raised their quotations on the lower strengths to correspond to the recent high prices on the 22-degree acid. The present basis is \$3.50@\$4.00 per hundred for the 22-degree strength with 18-degree at \$2.75@\$3.25 per hundred and 20-degree at \$3.00@\$3.50 per hundred. Very pure iron-free muriatic as used for aniline salt manufacture, etc., is quoted at 50c per hundred pounds more than the ordinary grade.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Quotations on oleum have been advanced on the continued strength of the demand to \$26.00@\$28.00 per ton in tank cars at works. Other sulphuric strengths have remained unchanged at the former firm levels.

**Acetic Anhydride**—Producers have advanced their prices on acetic anhydride to 70c per pound on the continued strength of glacial acetic. In some quarters it is still possible to obtain small lots of spot anhydride at the old price of 65c per pound which is slightly less than the strength of the market seems to justify.

**Aluminum Hydrate**—Prices have been advanced by first hands and are now quoted as 22c@25c per pound for the light grade.

**Ammonia Water**—Readjustments have been made in producers' prices for the 16, 18 and 20 degree strengths to correspond with the recently prevailing price of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound asked for the 26-degree. The new prices are 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound for 16-degree, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound for the 18-degree, and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound for the 20-degree strength.

**Bleaching Powder**—Offers of bleach continue light with export and domestic demand remaining strong. Prices are around \$5.50 per hundred for spot delivery with some business passing at \$6.00 per hundred. F. A. S. quotations are nearer the latter figure than the former.

**Calcium Chloride**—Producers have advanced their prices on the strength of continued demand and increased cost of production. The present quotations are \$27.50 per ton for the solid 75% and \$34.25 per ton for the granulated 75% material both quotations f. o. b. New York. Anhydrous chloride is quoted at 12c@14c per pound on the same basis.

**Fluorspar**—Powdered fluorspar is heard around \$30.00 per ton for prompt and spot delivery. There are few offers of the acid grade.

**Magnesium Chloride**—Fused magnesium chloride is offered by producers at \$70.00@\$75.00 per ton ex-warehouse. Recent arrivals have brought the price down from its recent inflated value of \$100.00 per ton. Quotations at works are around \$55.00 per ton but on account of the freight situation the differential is much higher than normal.

**Phosphorus Oxychloride**—Producers have advanced their prices to 50c@55c per pound for phosphorus oxychloride ex-warehouse, some factors quoting the higher and some the lower figures.

**Potash Muriate**—The nominal quotation is around \$2.50@\$2.60 per unit with some business being done at

a trifle under these figures. The market generally is firm and business good where staples can be moved.

**Soda Ash**—Nominal prices continue at the same levels as last week with offers entirely insufficient to meet the continued strong demand for export. Scandinavian demand continues good although the Japanese demand has become inconsiderable. The greater part of the business of the week has been done around \$3.35@3.65 per hundred.

**Soda, Caustic**—Offers of American caustic from Japan continue to be heard at prices approaching the former export association price of \$4.25 per hundred for c. i. f. shipment. These offers have not had the effect on the market here as expected by some factors last week. Prices remain firm around \$6.50 per hundred with demand good and stocks low. Sales are said to have taken place at somewhat lower prices during the week but the general tone of the market seems to justify a quotation of \$6.50 per hundred.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Prices are heard slightly lower with much easier conditions prevailing than last week. Quotations during the week have fallen from 36c to 33c per pound on the spot.

**Sodium Nitrite**—The market on nitrite is easier with prices quoted at the same nominal level and subject to some shading. Quotations are around 21½c@22c per pound.

S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, say: Carbonate of potash is scarce and price is steady. Montreal potashes are offering only in small quantities and stocks in Canada are reported light. White powdered arsenic is unchanged though there is some pressure to sell for delivery ahead. There has been a slight falling off in the demand for yellow prussiate of soda, but potash is scarce and higher prices are asked for near delivery. Tartaric acid continues in good request and a heavy premium is being paid for crystals on export account. Citric acid is only moving slowly. Higher prices are obtainable for cream of tartar and stocks are bare. Bichromates of potash and soda are still scarce and command high figures. Oxalic acid is very difficult to obtain and higher prices are paid chiefly for export. Makers of borax and boric acid are well supplied with orders and are still considerably behind with deliveries. Phosphate of soda is in short supply but price is unchanged. The recent advance in lump sal ammoniac has checked business but makers are heavily booked for some time ahead in this and also in muriate of ammonia. The strong export demand continues for caustic soda and ammonia alkali.

The Humboldt Potash Co. of New York and Fallon, Nev., is to build a chemical plant at Fallon where products will be manufactured from material obtained from a 36,000 acre tract in Dixie Valley. Capacity for 80 tons of muriate of potash, daily, is to be provided.

The tin market remains steady at 56½c for spot delivery, 56c June, 55¾c March-April shipments from straits, and 55c all later months to August. Good inquiries are still in the market from numerous consumers, and buying was again brisk.

A messenger for the Siegel Color Mfg. Co., 127 Chestnut avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island, was held up on Saturday by highwaymen and robbed of \$3,500 which he had drawn from the Stapleton National Bank for the pay roll. Four arrests were made.

The War Department is offering for sale 100,000 tons of nitrate of soda at \$88.90 per ton, the estimated cost to the Government. The sale was authorized by joint resolution adopted by Congress.

## GERMAN POTASH PRODUCTION CUT DOWN (Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, April 21.—The counter-revolution by Kapp and Gen. Luettwitz has interrupted German potash production to an extent that a whole month's labor is lost, according to General Director Schweinsgut of the Kaliwerk Kruegershall. Not only at Kruegershall but also at all the other plants in Thuringia and around Merseburg there was a complete shut-down for two weeks.

The Hanover Kaliwerke at Oedese had a prosperous year. They were able to pay off a deficit of 1,354,000 marks and clear a profit of over a million marks besides. A dividend of 5 per cent, overdue since 1911, was ordered paid.

The Kaliwerk at Steinefoerde in Hanover cleared a profit of 1,995,280 marks, after writing off 798,976 marks. A 10 per cent dividend and a bonus of 240 marks per share was ordered paid.

The Kaliwerk Friedrichshall cleared a net profit of 1,279,349 marks. The dividend amounts to 16 per cent.

The Hallesche Kaliwerke at Schlettau raised their dividend from 6 to 25 per cent, in spite of reduced output. The increased income is due to an increase in the export trade, paying a much higher price than domestic consumers.

The Gewerkschaft Saale's profits were 597,667 marks, after 550,000 had been spent in building dwellings for workers and 650,000 marks in wage equalization.

## HOOKEE BEGINS NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke on Monday in the 6th, 9th and 18th assembly district Republican Clubs. He criticised Secretary Baker's administration of the War Department, saying in part:

"Two days after the United States entered the war Mr. Baker was given a chance to begin the manufacture of gas and gas masks. He turned down all offers, however, to let some of his officers' conduct experiments. At the end of the war, after spending more than \$107,000,000 on one gas plant alone, and hundreds of millions of dollars in other ways, Mr. Baker had not been able to get a pound of American gas fired from an American shell. At this time 80 per cent of the shells being used on the fighting fronts were gas shells.

"Mr. Baker has questioned the truth of what I say about his gas production. On the face of his own figures, however, it is clear that he sent only 1,400 tons of liquid chlorine gas to France. This amount could have been obtained at the start of the war from three Niagara Falls plants for about \$175,000 without investing a single dollar in building new plants."

## CONFLICTING MUSSEL SHOALS REPORTS

The House Committee, appointed to investigate the Mussel Shoals nitrate plant presented a majority and a minority report on Tuesday, May 18. The majority report of the Republicans on the committee condemned the Government's entire war time nitrate program and charged reckless waste and extravagance. The other by Democrats defended the programme and charged partisan bias by the majority. Republicans laid blame for the nitrate program, entailing an expenditure of about \$116,000,000 at the door of President Wilson, with Bernard M. Baruch as the moving spirit of the war time project. No action was taken on the reports.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 on stock of record June 14.



## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pikes 956-958

### REFINERS ADVANCE GLYCERIN

**Potassium Bicarbonate Higher—Quicksilver Recovers on Active Buying—Manufacturers Move Up Quotations on Caffeine and Acetphenetidin—Menthol Firm—Antipyrine Lower**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acid Oxalic, 2c lb.	Cocoa Butter, fingers, 1c lb.
Acetphenetidin, 25c lb.	Gelatin, S.L., 5c lb.
Aloin, 5c lb.	Glycerin, C.P., 1c lb.
Bay Rum, Natural, 10c gal.	Mercury, \$10 flask
Caffeine Alk., 50c lb.	Podophyllin, 50c lb.
Potass. Bicarb., U.S.P., 3c lb.	
Declined	
*Acetanilid, 5c lb.	Menthol, 25c lb.
*Antipyrine, 25c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 4c oz.
Camphor, Monobrom., 50c lb.	*Second Hands

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	\$3.70	\$3.70	\$3.70	\$4.40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.10
Calomel, American .....	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.51
Camphor, Jap., rel. ....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
Caffeine Alkaloid .....	7.75	7.25	7.50	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed .....	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol .....	9.75	10.00	10.00	6.00
Morphine Sulphate .....	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.95	.95	.85	.50
Quinine Sulph., Java .....	.90	.90	.90	.90
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.55
Strychnine Sulphate .....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40

With nothing new of importance developing over the week end, business in the fine chemicals has been featured by a quiet, routine demand since the last report. No change in the general conservative attitude of buyers has been noted. Many firms have sufficient raw materials tied up on the railroads to carry them over for some time but the non-arrival of the goods has forced them into the market where they are buying in a small way for immediate requirements.

Few revisions of prices have been recorded during the week. Refiners have again advanced glycerin. Manufacturers have moved up their quotations for caffeine and acetphenetidin. A recovery in the price of quicksilver has been induced by a revival of buying. Silver nitrate has slumped further down the price scale. Menthol looks to be a trifle cheaper although apparently firm. Antipyrine is lower. Export demand for acetanilid has eased off and resellers' quotations are down. Silver label gelatin is scarce and higher. Potassium bicarbonate has advanced. Oxalic acid is up slightly. Camphor continues weak. Manufacturers have reduced the monobromate this week.

#### Fine Chemicals

**Acetanilid**—Although spot supplies are far from large, the second hand price for spot acetanilid slumped during the week owing principally to the cessation of buying for export. It is now possible to do 72c@73c a pound here for U. S. P. second hand material. Manufacturers are behind in deliveries and accepting no outside business. To regular customers, limited sales are being made at 70c a pound basis 200 pound barrels.

**Acid Citric**—The spot market for citric acid has not shown a great deal of activity during the week. Buying has been slow for some time although prices apparently hold firm around \$115 a pound. Reports indicate that both the Sicilian and London markets are

well above the level of New York, the first-named holding around a dollar and a half. American makers still quote 84½c without offer.

**Acid Oxalic**—The acute scarcity in the face of a heavy demand still continues and prices have crept slightly higher within the past few days. For spot goods in kegs, quotations indicate that about 58c a pound is quite close to the low price. As high as 60c is asked.

**Acetphenetidin**—The manufacturer has advanced the price for six or eight weeks delivery to \$2.50 a pound. Spot goods in second hands are being held close to this figure.

**Alcohol**—Scarcity of spot ethyl alcohol is greatly aggravated by the inability to get goods through from the distilleries by rail to this market. Offerings here are limited and range from \$6.50 up to \$7.00. The real limits of prices are about \$6.00 and \$8.00 for U. S. P. Shipment alcohol is available at about \$5.40 or slightly less for carlots. Denatured is firm without change at the recent advance, holders naming \$1.05@ \$1.10 per gallon for second hand material. Resellers name \$2.75@ \$2.85 for wood alcohol.

**Aloin**—Owing to the position of aloes, the price has moved up to \$1.00 a pound firm with some asking \$1.05.

**Antipyrine**—Demand is very light and offerings are freer at lower prices this week. Selling competition has become somewhat keener. For spot goods, \$6.25 a pound can be done.

**Bay Rum**—Undenatured bay rum is somewhat higher at \$3.60 a gallon for barrels. Denatured with quinine sulphate, the price is still \$3.85 and with salicylic acid \$3.65 per gallon.

**Bromides**—Spot supplies of the bromides are relatively scarce. Prices are firm at the recent advance. Potassium bromide is held at 90c a pound for granular and 95c for crystals in 100 pound lots. Fifty pound lots of sodium bromide are quoted at 85c a pound.

**Caffeine**—The alkaloid has been advanced by manufacturers to \$7.75 a pound. It is understood that available lots of tea sweepings have been consumed and manufacturers here are having trouble negotiating for shipment. Demand for caffeine is again brisk with little spot goods to be had. Caffeine citrated is higher at \$6.25.

**Camphor**—Although the general position of gum camphor is weak with little or no interest being displayed by large consumers, prices have held without change during the past week at the levels following the recent sharp reduction on the part of American refiners. Bulk goods are quoted in barrels at \$2.15 a pound while up to \$2.24 is asked for tablets. Japanese refined slabs in cases are held at \$2.00@ \$2.15. The outlook appears for lower prices inasmuch as the market is at present receiving no buying support to speak of. Manufacturers have again reduced monobromated camphor and now quote on a basis of \$4.00@ \$4.05 a pound.

**Formaldehyde**—Makers have moved quotations to a basis of 40c a pound but are offering nothing except to regular consumers. In outside hands, 57c@58c a pound for spot goods is being quoted and quite a number of small offers are on the market here.



**Gelatin**—Spot stocks of silver label gelatin are small and prices have moved upward this week. For quantity, \$1.45 a pound is best while for smaller lots, \$1.50 is asked.

**Glycerin**—Refiners have advanced the price of C. P. glycerin in drums to 26½¢ a pound. Reports indicate that 26¢ can still be done however. For cans 28½¢ is quoted. Predictions point to a 30¢ market in the near future. Demand is brisk at the present time and refiners feeling confident as to the future are maintaining their position firmly.

**Lycopodium**—Apparently the best that can now be done for spot goods is \$2.25 a pound. Sellers at \$2.20 have stiffened their ideas as to price. Available material has dwindled considerably.

**Menthol**—Although the openly quoted price for menthol has been moved down to \$9.75 a pound for cases, duty paid, the position of the product is still steady. Demand is reported limited to small jobbing business.

**Mercury**—The recent reduction of quicksilver to \$85.00 per flask induced considerable consumer buying which is indirectly responsible for the quick recovery of the metal to the \$95.00 level this week. Spot stocks were large and either have passed into consuming channels or into strong hands for their weakening influence has been removed. Good shipments are reported en route to this market from Italian ports.

**Podophyllin**—The acute scarcity of podophyllin is responsible for a further advance in the price this week. Holders are now demanding a minimum of \$14.00 a pound.

**Potassium Bicarbonate**—Spot supplies of potassium bicarbonate are very small and sellers are asking a further advance in price. Quotations here are now being made at 38¢@40¢ a pound for the U. S. P.

**Quinine**—The market here for Java quinine has been quiet during the week. Prices are about the same with holders asking 88¢@90¢ per ounce for spot sulphate. American makers are still doing 90¢ per ounce for sulphate basis 100 ounce tins without offer.

**Salicylates**—One house which was quoting below other makers has advanced to the general level of the manufacturers' prices on a basis of 55¢ for the U. S. P. acid. As far as the outside market is concerned, prices are unchanged, 52¢ still being possible for salicylic acid. Salol is quoted at 95¢ and sodium salicylate at 60¢ a pound.

**Saccharin**—Prices are very firm and second hand offerings are being held at \$4.00 a pound as the best price. Makers name \$3.50 but are not delivering except to regular customers and for future. Available spot supplies are small in the face of a heavy consuming demand.

**Silver Nitrate**—In sympathy with the falling value of the metal, silver nitrate has been reduced further this week and is now offered on a basis of 63¢ per ounce in 500 ounce lots.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, has received a certificate of merit from the War Department and a citation by the Surgeon General who says: "This firm not alone furnished an extraordinarily large quantity of medical supplies, but their efforts in stabilizing the drug market which was possible by their control of raw material, and their loyal co-operation to the Government by refusing to furnish raw material unless it was to be used in the filling of Government contracts, was undoubtedly of extreme importance and probably was more assistance to the Government than that of any other drug and chemical manufacturer."

## LABOR UNIONS AND CHEMISTS

F. W. Willard takes up the question of chemists joining a labor union, in a letter to "The Chemical Bulletin," published by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, in which he says:

"If the purpose of 'The Scientific Laboratory Workers' Union No. 16986, A. F. of L.' is 'To strengthen the position of scientific workers as related to other industries and to enable them to realize just recompense for their labors,' then let the poor long-suffering public prepare for another frisking, for the chemist has joined the plumber, the wood-butcher, and the highly skilled carrier of bricks and mortar, not to render more service to his fellow-man, but to pluck him for as little service as can be given without losing a job.

"We read that 'The Scientific Laboratory Workers' Union is what might be called a non-strike organization.' This is a very innocuous statement. Doubtless it 'might be' so called, but there will be little doubt left in the mind of anyone who reads the constitution and by-laws of that union carefully that the prime object of that organization is identical with the purposes of all other labor unions, namely, to secure by force a maximum price for a minimum of service.

"In the days when the world is crying for bread, for clothes, and for shelter, when every ounce of energy of every real red-blooded man is summoned to save it from ruin, the labor union plays its lone hand in the utmost confidence that it has all the power and can squeeze the last drop of blood from a fainting civilization. It is the history of men thus far that every tyrannical power has sooner or later fallen, and sooner when it ruthlessly exploited its immediate advantages. (Please refer to Mr. Wm. Hohenzollern for verification.)

"It is not probable that many of those who by their education, experience and ideals can be called chemists will be misled by the unintelligent selfishness of the labor union even if the economic pressure be very hard, while those who may be misled will early see the error."

## J. E. GOODE HEADS NEW JOBBING FIRM

Shreveport, La., May 10.—John E. Goode, of this city, will be president of the Goode-Cage Drug Company, a new wholesale drug house which will open for business in Shreveport about June 1. Mr. Goode and Leo S. Cage, also of Shreveport, and who will be first vice-president, have completed organization of the company which received its charter this week. G. A. Skoog, who has been in the retail drug business in Shreveport for several years, and while representing the company in the Shreveport trade territory will be second vice-president.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Drug Club section of the Western Wholesale Jobbers Association, St. Louis, W. G. Best, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected president to succeed T. O. Duff. The other officers elected are E. S. Albers, vice-president, Knoxville, Tenn., and John W. Darr, Montgomery, Ala., secretary and treasurer. New members elected were Delta Drug and Chemical Co., Charlesdale, Miss., Nash Bros. Drug Co., Jonesboro, Ark., and the Goode-Cage Drug Co., Shreveport, La.

The laws of Massachusetts have been so amended that such articles as bay rum, toilet water, cosmetics, and drugs containing wood alcohol, must be labeled "Poison, for external use only."

The K. W. Medicine Co., Elizabethtown, Ky., recently incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, is planning a local plant. Richard Kitchin and C. J. Toops head the company.

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 966-968

### EMBARGOES ON DYE MATERIALS

**Many Manufacturers Forced to Close—Spot Stocks of Intermediates and Dyestuffs Practically Non-Existent—Quotations Based on Possibility of Shipment from Works**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Chlorbenzol, 2c lb.	p-Toluidine, 25c lb.
Dinitrochlorbenzol, 2c lb.	Myrabolans, Bi, \$3 ton
o-Toluidine, 5c lb.	Sumac, Sicily, \$5 ton
Declined	
No Declines	

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C. P. .... gal.	.27	.27	.27	.22
Naphthalene, flake .... lb.	.14	.14	.12½	.07
Phenol .... lb.	.12	.12	.12	.08
Xylo, pure .... gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure .... gal.	.28	.28	.28	.25
Aniline Oil .... lb.	.36	.36	.35	.20
Benzaldehyde .... lb.	.65	.65	.65	.75
Betanaphthol, dist. .... lb.	.38	.38	.65	.45
Paranitraniline .... lb.	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.05
o-Toluidine .... lb.	.40	.35	.30	.40

Few changes are noted in the dye and intermediate markets during the week. Prices have remained at the recent high levels on the strength of continued scarcity and the virtual impossibility of moving stocks over the railroads. Spot stocks are practically non-existent and in the majority of cases quotations are made as and when possible to obtain shipment from the works. Embargoes which have been lifted at one time or another for a few days have had to be re-established on account of the congestion brought about by the general anxiety to move shipments. Many manufacturers have been forced to suspend operations pending the arrival of needed raw materials and fuel. For the immediate present no relief is seen but it is expected that the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission will result in some improvement in the near future.

Advances are heard on chlorbenzol and dinitrochlorbenzol following periods of stringent scarcity. Ortho and para-toluidines are held higher in first hands where supplies are to be had at all. Benzol and naphthalene continue scarce and strong. Aniline oil and beta-naphthol are very scarce with sales around the former price levels.

Myrabolans are heard slightly higher on a strong market. Sicily sumac and oak bark extract have been generally advanced.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—Producers are able to quote on some benzol at works but are unable to obtain rail shipments. Consumers have been forced to continue trucking over long distances to keep plants going. Spot goods are not offered. Producers maintain their prices at the previous levels of 27c@32½c per gallon.

**Naphthalene**—Sales during the week have been heard as high as 16c per pound for immediate delivery alongside coastwise steamer. The market is around 14c per pound however on a nominal basis. Imports of crude naphthalene from England have been rather irregular in arriving and shipments from interior points to refineries have been much below requirements. Producers are not in position to take on any business at even this figure.

**Phenol**—Demand continues slack for export phenol with holders making a little effort to move stocks. Offers around 23c per pound continue without takers. Other holders are quoting as high as 28c per pound. It is believed that improvement in the financial situation in Japan will result in better markets for this material.

**Toluol**—Offers of any size are not heard with prices on a nominal basis at the previous levels. Producers are able to care for only those consumers who are willing to truck shipments from works. Prices are quoted as 28c@33½c per gallon.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Anthranilic**—Prices are around \$2.85 per pound in producers hands. Stocks are offered at this price at works with spot stocks practically nil. Demand is weak as few consumers are willing to buy any larger stocks than are absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

**Acid, Cleve's**—Prices on a nominal basis are around \$1.90@\$2.00 per pound with the greater part of the business done on a direct to consumer basis and stocks consequently low.

**Acid H**—Prices are firmly maintained on the strong demand around \$2.25@\$2.50 per pound. Producers are offering very little until well into the future.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—Demand continues fair but is not as insistent as a short time ago. Stocks are very low where existent at all and prices are around \$1.10@\$1.20 per pound with few sales at the lower figure.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Offers are heard around 32c per pound for the refined acid with crude quoted as low as 28c. Buyers have been unwilling to take up the limited stocks available expecting lower prices. Business has not been good.

**Aniline Oil**—Prices continue around the recent levels of 35c@37c per pound drums extra with a premium demanded in many cases where material is available ex-store. Producers are facing many difficulties in keeping plants supplied with fuel and raw materials.

**Beta-Naphthol**—Few sales have been made during the week ex-store and prices for these have varied between 80c and 90c per pound. The scarcity of spot material continues and even improved shipping conditions will not result in an easier spot market for some time on account of the fact that most buyers of any consequence have covered themselves by contracts well into the future and producers will be taxed to fulfill these obligations. The naphthalene situation continues to hamper producers of beta.

**Chlorbenzol**—The continued scarcity of this item, and increased demand for chlorine and its other derivatives have resulted in a decided increase in price on chlorbenzol. Quotations are now 18c@20c per pound in carlots from first hands. This price is firmly held and sales are made closer to the higher than the lower figure. Contracts are possible as low as 15c per pound for large amounts over periods of time.

**Dinitrochlorbenzol**—Following the advance and continued strength of chlorbenzol producers are inclined to higher prices on dinitrochlorbenzol. Present quotations are around 30c@32c per pound with few offers.

**Ortho-toluidine**—Producers have raised their prices 40c@45c per pound where delivery is possible from

nearby plants. Second hands are unable to quote. Demand continues good at the new figures with supplies insufficient.

**Para-nitraniline**—Prices continue nominal around the previous level of \$1.75 per pound. Offers have been heard during the week as low as \$1.60 per pound but the ability to make delivery at this price was questionable. Demand continues good with supplies still very short and with producers out of the market for the time being.

**Para-toluidine**—Producers who are able to make delivery from nearby plants have raised their price on para-toluidine to \$2.00 per pound. Even at the advanced price supplies are very limited and in the majority of cases quotations are made only on condition of freight or truck movement by the buyer.

#### Tanning Materials

**Myrabolans**—An advance on B1 myrabolans during the week brings the present quotation to \$58.00@60.00 per ton on the spot. Other grades are firmly held at the former prices. Supplies are not good and demand is strong.

**Sumac**—Sicily sumac is heard at \$80.00 per ton following a recent advance by importers. Virginia sumac is heard at the former level of \$65.00@70.00 per ton. Demand continues good.

**Oak Bark Extract**—Continued strength and scarcity has seemed to justify holders in demanding 63½c@7¼c per pound for 23-25 per cent extract. Demand continues strong.

### SENATOR MOSES OFFERS NEW DYE BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 17—Senator Moses of New Hampshire has introduced a bill which is built on the lines of his amendment to the Longworth bill. The principal changes include the elimination of the unfair practice provision, and a provision limiting imports to not more than a year's supply of any dye for a consumer.

Control of imports is removed from the tariff commission and turned over to the Treasury Department. It retains the provision for an additional duty on imports of dyes for which satisfactory substitutes are manufactured in this country, the extra duty being the difference between the dutiable value and the fair wholesale selling price of the substitutes or similar article, plus 20 per cent.

The Kentucky Color and Chemical Co., Louisville, is now producing dry colors. Sevier Bonnie, vice-president, says the plant is equipped with the latest improvements in machinery, filters, mills, and mixers. The officers of the company are Arthur W. Clark, president, who was well known during his connection with the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, as head of its dry color department; Dr. George A. Goodell, secretary, who was in charge of the Sherwin-Williams Company's Kensington dry color plant; Sevier Bonnie, vice-president, and Robert Bonnie, treasurer, both business men of Louisville.

The Library of Congress has published a "List of References on Dyestuffs," compiled under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer. The list contains not only names of books but also articles in periodicals on this general subject. The first list published in 1915 began with 134 entries and has now expanded to 1,650 items.

### SUPPLIES OF GERMAN INTERMEDIATES

**Reparation Commission Able to Obtain Concessions in Agreement Which Seem to Favor American Manufacturers—Shipments to Begin August 1 to Fill Requirements for Six Months**

Dye manufacturers have been requested by the War Trade Board to furnish estimates of the amount of intermediates required by them during the six months from Aug 1 next to Jan. 31. The request is in pursuance of a new arrangement made with Germany for the delivery of intermediates as well as dyes. A letter sent to manufacturers of dyes says in part:

"The United States has already furnished a list of dyes which will serve as a basis for production by Germany of dyes required by consumers in this country. It now becomes necessary to furnish immediately to Germany a similar program of manufacture covering the intermediates used in the manufacture of dyes, which will be required to satisfy the requirements of users thereof in the United States.

"Accordingly, you are requested to advise the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State, on or before the 31st day of March, 1920, of the kinds and quantities of German intermediates which will be required by you for your own consumption during the six months' period beginning August 1, 1920, and ending January 31, 1921.

"August 1, 1920, has been selected as the date on which the period for consumption shall begin to operate on the assumption that Germany will be able to manufacture within the two months' period beginning May 1, 1920, and ending July 1, 1920, such quantities of the necessary intermediates as will be required to satisfy the immediate requirements of users thereof in this country. Should Germany be in a position to make earlier deliveries from stocks, the production of which will begin May 1, 1920, the initial date of the period of consumption will be advanced correspondingly.

"The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State will continue to license the importation of intermediates of German origin when the same are not obtainable from United States sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery."

One of the important effects of this change is the fact that under the previous arrangements, the Germans were only to furnish a list of intermediates actually used in processes of dyeing. Under the new agreement, however, they are to furnish any intermediates used in the manufacture of dyes. This point was brought out in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS on Dec. 31, last, in an editorial entitled "Lost—The German Intermediates," in which a clause in the Peace Treaty under Annex VI, Section 5 was quoted. It reads as follows:

"(5) The above expression 'Dyestuffs and Chemical Drugs' includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale."

The new arrangement is evidently to the advantage of American manufacturers.

The total imports of coal-tar dyes into the Madras Presidency, India, from overseas in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, were 61,343 pounds, valued at \$143,179, of which 40,520 pounds, valued at \$84,611, were aniline, and 20,823 pounds valued at \$58,568, alizarine.

The Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., is installing a benzol plant in connection with the coke ovens at its plant. Production is expected to begin in September. It is expected that 100,000 gallons of motor fuel per month will be turned out.



## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 968; Naval Stores, Page 966

### BUYERS EXPECT LOWER OIL PRICES

**Stocks Accumulating, Owing to Difficulty of Making Deliveries By Rail—No General Break in Prices Evident, But Holders Are Willing to Sell at Reductions Where Firm Offers are Made—Linseed Futures Off**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Cod, N.F., 2c lb.	Coconut Cochln, bbls., ½c lb.
China Wood, ½c lb.	Peanut, Coast, ¼c lb.
Cottonseed, f.o.b. mills, Crude, ¼c lb.	Soya Bean, tks. Coast, ¼c lb.
½c lb.	Soya Bean, Futures, ¼c lb.
Declined	
Coconut, Ceylon, tks., ¼c lb.	Linseed, July-Dec., 2c gal.
Olive, foots, ½c lb.	

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.27	\$1.25	\$1.17	\$1.20
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.07	.07	.07	.06½
Lard, No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.00
Menhaden, crd	.85	.85	.96	.65
Nearfoot, 30 deg. c.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.75
Red Oil, crude	.16	.16	.16	.12
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.29	.29	.29	.23
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.18½	.18½	.18½	.15
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.16	.15½	.15½	.17½
Linseed, cara	1.72	1.72	1.84	1.58
Olive, denatured	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.25
Peanut, refined	.24	.24	.25	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17	.17	.18	.16
F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market has continued weak with little change from last week. The continued absence of any considerable rail movement has been one of the ruling factors. Stocks at primary points are increasing and it will require some time after movement can be resumed before much better conditions can be expected. Holders in most cases are willing to let stocks go at decided reductions where firm business is found. Cases of this kind are so few, however, that no general break in prices has occurred. Buyers are still unwilling to anticipate requirements and continue to look for sweeping reductions before placing orders larger than necessary to cover immediate needs.

Palm oil has continued weak at the reduced prices of last week. China wood oil in common with other oriental oils is showing slightly better strength following the weakness resulting from the Japanese financial panic. Linseed oil shows a little better strength than last week owing to stronger conditions in England. Cod oil continues strong and scarce with a wide range of prices heard. Degras continues weak but with fewer offers heard at the low figures of last week.

#### Vegetable Oils.

**Linseed Oil**—Crushers continue to quote prices on the basis of \$1.72 per gallon in carlots May-June delivery, but report business as decidedly dull at this figure compared to the normal for this season of the year. July-December oil is off 2c per gallon and is now quoted at \$1.60 per gallon. Offers of English oil continue to be heard around the market on a basis of 99 shillings per quintal (\$1.27 per gallon approx.) on the spot in London. The present London market is showing somewhat better strength than last week. The market here while greatly weakened will hardly be brought to this low level by the English offers on account of the high cost of manufacture in this country.

Seed prices in Buenos Aires are quoted as \$3.09 per bushel on a weak market. The Duluth price is around

\$4.65@\$4.69 per bushel with Winnipeg quotations around \$5.17 per bushel on a firm market.

**Castor Oil**—Prices remain firm at the previous level. No. 1 castor in barrels is quoted at 20c per pound and No. 3 at 18½c@19c per pound.

**China Wood Oil**—Somewhat firmer prices are heard following the recent decided weakness. The price of 22c per pound heard last week is difficult to reach as the majority of holders are holding to a strong basis of 22½c@23c per pound. At this price business is not as good as was expected and a few of the holders have been willing to accept business at the lower figure.

**Coconut Oil**—Business in coconut oils continues dull but prices in the majority of cases are being fairly well maintained. Cochln in barrels is stronger than the others of the list showing an advance during the week to 20c@20½c per pound. Ceylon type coconut in tanks has declined following a weak period and is now quoted at 17c@17½c per pound. Copra continues firm around 9½c@9¾c per pound.

**Cottonseed Oil**—Cottonseed crude has shown somewhat better strength at mills and is now quoted at 16c per pound. Trading in prime summer yellow has been of a desultory nature during the week with prices heard from 19c per pound as high as 19¾c per pound. Interest has not been of a firm nature with consuming buyers hoping for reductions before buying for future consumption.

**Olive Oil**—Denatured olive continues strong at the former levels of \$2.85@\$2.95 per gallon. Some variation of price is heard between various holders with the higher figure being held in some cases. Foots are offered in some quarters as low as 19½c per pound with other holders asking 20c per pound. Quotations on edible olive are around \$3.15 per gallon.

**Palm Oil**—The reductions of last week were the result of decided weakness and the accumulation of large stocks. Holders both here and at primary points reduced their prices to the present low levels in an effort to stimulate buying. So far no large movement has been started even at the low levels. It is even possible that further reductions may be brought about by the continued weakness. Quotations are now 13½c@14c per pound for Lagos casks, 13c@13½c per pound on Benin oil and 12¾c@13¾c per pound on Niger oil. Imported palm kernel oil continues on a fairly firm basis around 18½c@18¾c per pound with the domestic heard around 20½c@21c per pound with no business of note.

**Peanut Oil**—Oriental peanut on the coast in sellers' tanks is slightly stronger following recent declines and has been raised to 16½c@17c per pound. Domestic crude remains firm at 19c per pound and refined oil is quoted at 24c@25c per pound in barrels.

**Soya Bean Oil**—Somewhat better strength is noted in soya bean oil in all positions. Crude on the coast in sellers' tanks is higher both for May and for future delivery both positions being quoted firm at 13½c@14c per pound. It is possible in some cases to find lots available at the lower figure of last week but most holders are firm in their ideas of price. Barrels on the spot are firmly held at 17c@17½c per pound with edible oil heard at the former quotation of 19½c@19¾c per pound.

#### Animal Oils

**Degras**—Weakness continues to feature the degreas market with interest at a low ebb. The freight situa-

tion has had a great deal to do with the continued weakness. Prices for both American and English types are heard around 7c@7½c per pound but these prices could be shaded to a considerable extent on firm orders.

**Lard Oil**—Movement has been very limited during the week with buyers covering only immediate requirements and the freight situation such as to prevent anticipating needs. Prices are held at the former levels on the basis of \$1.40 per gallon for the No. 1 grade.

#### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—Newfoundland oil is in a purely nominal position as last week with prices heard over a wide range. Sales have been made during the week as high as \$1.35 per gallon on the spot. Other holders are asking \$1.27 per gallon as their bottom price. The scarcity of oil leaves holders in position to demand any price. Domestic oil is practically off the market but where occasionally heard is around the same or slightly lower levels as the Newfoundland oil.

**Menhaden Oil**—Prices continue at the same levels as last week with business as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Crude at works is quoted at 85c per gallon. Refined grades have not been reduced following recent declines in crude and are still quoted at \$1.18@1.22 per gallon.

#### Naval Stores

**Rosin**—The failure of any considerable stocks to arrive leaves rosin on the spot in the same nominal position as last week. Prices as heard range up from \$19.50 per barrel for the B type. Offers of any size cannot be expected until a marked improvement in the shipping situation. The London market is slightly off from the recent high figures and spot London quotations range from 58s 6d to 65s, according to grade.

**Turpentine**—Spot turpentine is not offered in any quantity on account of the inability of factors to move stocks from primary points. Prices are on a nominal level of \$2.45 per gallon where sales have been possible at all. Savannah quotations are stronger at \$1.92 per gallon as against \$1.77½ last week. London quotations are 200 shillings as against 190 last week.

During January and February of 1920, the invoices filed at the Hull consulate showed shipments to the United States of 596,939 gallons of linseed oil, valued at \$999,770. Profits of the mills averaged 25 per cent during the last half of 1919. During the first three months of the year, while the industry was still under government control, the profits averaged 10 per cent. There have not been any failures reported in several years. John Stevens, who recently retired from the management of the British Oil & Cake Mills says forty-two firms have been engaged in the industry during the past 50 years. Six firms were wound up, 22 were failures, and only 14 made a success of the business. The United Kingdom makes large purchases of foreign refined and unrefined vegetable oils. In 1919 these were valued at \$104,720,321. Re-exports were valued at \$15,141,466.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co. against Richard Dolmetch of 780 West End avenue, New York, for \$6,000,000 which the company says in its complaint that Mr. Dolmetch has failed to account for as treasurer of the company. The action of the corporation, it is alleged, was taken after an auditing of its books by public accountants. During Dolmetch's tenure as treasurer, it is alleged, about \$8,000,000 passed through his hands and he deposited large sums in banks and trust companies to his account as trustee.

### HULL'S VEGETABLE OIL TRADE

#### Enormous Increase in Export Business Since the Government Ceased to Control the Industry—Large Linseed Oil Production—Imports of Oil-Bearing Seeds, Nuts and Kernels

Hull, England, May 1—The future of the British vegetable oil industry is very promising, according to a report by Howard K. Travers, American vice-consul, to the Department of Commerce of the United States. There was an enormous increase in plants and equipment during the war and Hull is now the largest center in Europe for this trade, far surpassing Hamburg, Germany, which held the lead in 1914. A new plant consisting of an extraction mill, chemical laboratory, deodorizing plant, refinery, and margarine, lard, and soap factories, is being erected and will add greatly to the output.

Prior to the war oil nuts from British West Africa were sent mainly to Holland and Germany for crushing. During the war the Government requisitioned the entire output of British West Africa and Egypt, but, notwithstanding, the supply of raw material available did not equal the demand. The quantities and values of the raw materials (oil-bearing seeds, nuts, and kernels) imported into the United Kingdom in 1918 and 1919 are shown below.

Raw materials	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Oil Seeds</b>				
Castor .....	1,591,175 cwt.	\$12,445,592	296,256	\$2,372,696
Cotton .....	337,490 tons	31,485,097	461,598	47,563,224
Linseed .....	1,300,631 quarters	39,701,734	2,764,559	100,555,687
Rape .....	292,442 do.	8,038,162	397,363	13,177,664
Sesame .....	689 do.	18,702	28,613	1,034,321
Soya beans .....	..... tons	.....	61,565	7,984,170
All other oilseeds .....	26,418 quarters	1,053,734	59,672	2,123,040
<b>Nuts and Kernels</b>				
Copra .....	7,930 tons	1,776,623	71,531	18,391,968
Groundnuts .....	185,765 do.	21,456,895	107,108	19,217,322
Palm kernels .....	295,334 do.	37,585,725	304,486	53,095,477
All other nuts and kernels .....	4,379 tons	996,533	16,791	3,760,028
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	154,580,797	.....	269,276,097

When the Government ceased to control the industry, there came a quick revival of the export trade in British-made vegetable oils, shipments in 1919 being nearly seven times those of 1918. The outstanding feature of the year was the phenomenal gain made by pure linseed oil—\$31,818,821. Detailed figures of the exports from all ports of the United Kingdom during the last two years follow:

Vegetable oils	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Refined</b>				
Coconut .....	17 cwt.	\$487	8,812	\$215,654
Cottonseed .....	51 tons	14,546	2,609	1,358,951
Olive .....	1 tons	2,078	66	109,423
Palm .....	10,000 cwt.	13,676	10,484	204,865
Palm kernel .....	26,290 do.	286,439	7,638	37,083
<b>Unrefined</b>				
Coconut .....	10,620 cwt.	186,582	32,447	435,123
Olive .....	..... tons	.....	2	1,251
Palm .....	5,566 cwt.	48,811	8,315	129,502
Palm kernel .....	130,023 do.	1,567,943	100,754	1,309,916
Castor .....	5,635 tons	2,567,483	2,788	1,376,626
Cotton seed .....	..... do.	.....	7,112	2,190,957
<b>Linseed:</b>				
Pure .....	819 do.	251,691	70,508	32,070,512
Not pure .....	934 do.	276,602	4,410	1,744,738
Rapeseed .....	3,332 do.	1,067,613	14,623	6,365,757
Soya bean .....	..... do.	.....	1,089	552,781
Other seed oils .....	5,004 do.	1,668,134	1,667	656,759
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	7,951,065	.....	46,753,896

Dealers in oils and fats, who trade on the Produce Exchange, have adopted rules governing trading in imported vegetable oils, and on May 6 the rules were approved by the Board of Managers of the Exchange. They follow the lines of the rules adopted on the Pacific Coast and printed in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of April 21, 1920, with some changes to meet the suggestions of the Board of Managers and dealers.

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 958-960

### CRUDE DRUGS TENDING DOWNWARD

**Agar Agar, Insect Powder, Caraway, Canary and Celery Seeds Lower—Bloodroot and Dutch Poppy Easier—Nux Vomica Slightly Higher—Ergot Is Scarce and Firm**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Nux Vomica, Powd., 1c lb.	Culvers Root, 1c lb.
Balsam Fir Oregon, 3c gal.	Soap Bark, Crush., 1c lb.
Sunflower Seed, S. A., 1/2c lb.	
Declined	
Agar Agar, 6c lb.	Ginger, African, 1/2c lb.
Areca Nuts, 3c lb.	Japan, 1/2c lb.
Bloodroot, 4c lb.	Horehound Lvs., 2c lb.
Canary Seed, S.A., 1/2c lb.	Insect Powd., pure, 3c lb.
Caraway Seed, Dutch, 1/2c lb.	Mace, Banda No. 2, 2 1/2c lb.
Cassia, Saigon Assd., 1c lb.	Mustard Seed, Dan. yel., 1/2c lb.
Celery Seed, 1/2c lb.	Pepper, Black Sing., 1/2c lb.
Chamomile Flrs. Hung., 3c lb.	White Sing., 1/2c lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch 3c lb.
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 3c lb.	Sage, Spanish, 1c lb.
Shellac, T.N., 10c lb.	

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U. S. P.	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$1.40
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.75	3.75	4.00	1.80
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.25	.25	.25	.65
Ergot, Spanish	6.00	6.00	5.50	3.90
Insect Powder, pure	.90	.96	.98	.45
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.10	2.10	3.25	2.25
Nux Vomica	.14	.14	.13	.07
Opium, gum	7.00	7.00	6.50	15.00
Rhubarb Root, H.D.	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.50
Tragacanth, No. 1 ribbon	5.10	5.10	5.10	3.25
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.11	.11	.11	.15

Such revisions as have featured the crude drug market during the week have indicated a recession in values. General conditions are little altered and show no improvement. The shipping tie-up presents the same almost insurmountable difficulties. Stocks are concentrated in producing centers while consuming districts are starving for raw materials. Inability to move goods is taking its toll in values but not to the extent that might be expected. Buying during the week has been reported more or less narrow and adhering to conservative quantities.

The bulk of price changes has been downward this week. Insect powder has declined further. Agar agar has dropped sharply. Bloodroot is easier. Caraway, canary and celery seeds are lower. African and Japan ginger have eased off slightly. Peppers and mustards continue down. Spanish sage has declined. A lower figure is noted for Zanzibar cloves. Dutch poppy seed is easier. Hungarian chamomiles are off. Nux vomica, powdered, has moved upward somewhat. Crushed soap bark is scarce and higher. Sunflower seed is firmer as is Culver's root. Buchu continues very tight. Spot ergot is still very scarce and firm.

#### Crude Drugs

**Agar Agar**—With supplies accumulating here and demand reported more or less quiet, prices have moved downward during the week. No. 1 is now available at 69c@70c a pound on the spot while No. 2 is held at 63c@64c. No. 3 is quoted at 59c@60c a pound. Former prices were subject to considerable shading in order to move goods in keen competition.

**Areca Nuts**—Freer offerings of areca nuts here have brought prices down to a basis of 22c@23c a pound for the whole and 26c for powdered.

**Cuttlefish Bone**—Trieste cuttlefish bone is easy and spot stocks are quite heavy. Demand has been insufficient to support the price and shading has resulted, spot goods being now named at 44c@45c a pound.

**Ergot**—Bottom on the spot appears to be \$6.00 a pound. Reports of sellers at \$5.75 have not been verified but brokers who have shopped the market indicate that \$6.00 is best. Demand is not extremely active although fair lots are passing into consuming channels. Spot supplies are still very small.

**Nux Vomica**—Spot stocks of nux vomica, both buttons and powder, are very tightly held. Prices for buttons have been quoted from 14c up to 15 1/2c a pound according to the source of the quotation. Apparently 14c is hard to do while 14 1/2c is more generally quoted. Inside for powdered is now 19c a pound.

#### Barks

**Buckthorn**—Spot supplies have become very small but no alteration in the price has been noted as yet. Holders are asking 55c a pound up to 60c as to quantity and seller.

**Cascara Sagrada**—Appearances indicate that 16c is still the price of 1919 peel on this market although actual business during the past week has slowed down materially.

**Cotton Root**—Supplies are very scarce and strongly held at the advance noted last week, spot quotations naming 35c@40c a pound.

**Orange Peel**—All types are in light supply. Bitter is held at 14c, sweet Malaga at 11c and Trieste at 13c a pound on the spot.

**Sassafras**—Selected bark is held firmly at 46c@48c a pound with available supplies here reported small.

**Soap**—Crushed soap bark is higher at 21c a pound on the spot. Cut bark is scarce and held firmly at 26c@27c a pound.

#### Berries

**Cubebs** are firm and unchanged with XX grade scarce at \$1.50 a pound. Ordinary are in good supply at \$1.30 and powdered at \$1.40 a pound. No change from the 25c level is reported for cocculus indicus. Junipers in limited lots are held at 5c while for tons for distillation, 3c has been paid. Prickly ash are 12c and saw palmetto 16c a pound.

#### Flowers

**Arnica**—The general position is still easy with offerings subject to shading. For spot goods, the best prices this week range from 27c to 28c a pound. Good shipments are en route to this market.

**Chamomile**—Hungarian chamomiles are lower with freer offerings. Spot goods are now held at 45c a pound. Roman type are weak with demand absent at 18c a pound.

**Elder**—Prices are firm with fair offerings of good quality flowers at 90c@95c a pound.

**Insect**—Powdered, 100 percent pure, is now being quoted openly on the spot at 90c a pound. The general position is easier with improved stocks. Powdered flowers and stems are held at 60c without change.

**Saffron**—American saffron is reported cleaned off this market, the last sale having gone through at 75c a pound. An active inquiry cannot be taken care of.



Valencia saffron holds easy without alteration in the openly quoted price, \$15.00 a pound for spot goods.

#### Gums

**Aloes**—For spot Curacao aloes, the best is apparently 10c a pound and firm thereat. Whole Soc aloes are held at 75c without change.

**Arabic**—Amber sorts are reported slightly firmer at 15½c a pound.

**Camphor**—See report under Fine Chemical Market on Page 944.

**Thus**—The gum is available at a slightly higher figure, 17c a pound being named by holders.

**Tragacanth**—Supplies of No. 1 ribbons are scarce here and prices are firm, although without change, at \$5.10@5.25 a pound.

#### Leaves and Herbs

**Belladonna**—For spot belladonna leaves, the market here holds steady at 31c@32c a pound.

**Buchu**—No apparent let-up in the tightness of the spot situation is expected. Sellers hold open orders far in excess of the stocks which they have on hand and which they expect to receive in the near future. The spot price is \$3.75 a pound. If reports are true that there are \$3.50 sellers, it is not expected that they will last long in view of the present demand from consumers. Long leaf has become hard to find although the price is still named nominally at \$3.00.

**Henna**—Sales are still reported as going through at 45c a pound for spot henna leaves.

**Horehound**—Some sellers are offering at lower prices and it is now possible to do 15c a pound on the spot while up to 17c is asked.

**Marjoram**—French marjoram is still in a weak position at 31c a pound on the spot.

**Sage**—Spanish sage is lower at 10c a pound for spot offers. Greek is steady at 13½c while grinding Dalmatian is held at 25c a pound.

**Stramonium**—Quotations still name 39c a pound for spot goods but it is believed that this figure will be short lived as new goods should be coming in shortly from the country.

#### Roots

**Aconite**—Offerings are larger and although prices show no actual recession from the level of a week ago, they are somewhat softer and possibly subject to inside shading. The best figure openly quoted for genuine Spanish U. S. P. root on the spot is 70c a pound.

**Bloodroot**—Several sharp cuts in the price of bloodroot have been reported this week. Holders are naming 24c a pound without reserve and in all probability this could be beaten on firm business. Stocks are large and demand rather meagre.

**Culvers**—Supplies of the root are small and prices have stiffened slightly this week. Quotations on the spot name 26c@27c a pound.

**Dandelion**—Stocks of imported root are firmly held at 25c@26c a pound while the American is named at 23c for spot material.

**Ginger**—Both African and Japanese ginger roots have eased off slightly this week and it is now possible to buy on the spot at 13½c a pound for either. Jamaica holds its position firmly without change in quotations. Good grinding root is quoted at 40c@41c a pound with bleached at 45c@48c.

**Jalap**—The Mexican trouble has had little or no effect on the price here except perhaps to weaken it. Spot U. S. P. root is quoted at 55c a pound which can probably be beaten while for high test material up to

65c is being asked. Last week 54 bales arrived from Vera Cruz at this port.

**Rhubarb**—No change is noted with whole named at \$1.20 a pound and powdered at \$1.40 for spot goods.

**Sarsaparilla**—Last week 225 bales came in from Vera Cruz. Although 40c is openly named by sellers here, very close to 35c can be done on actual business.

#### Seeds

**Canary**—South American is slightly lower at 6c@6½c a pound for spot goods. Moroccan seed is also easier at 7½c.

**Caraway**—A further slight decline is noted with Dutch now at 8c@8½c. Opinions indicate this is very close to bottom.

**Celery**—Spot celery is openly quoted this week at 27c inside as against 27½c last week.

**Mustard**—Danish yellow seed continues down and is now named at 12½c@13c a pound. Others are easy but unchanged.

**Poppy**—Spot Dutch poppy is now available at 55c@56c a pound which is somewhat under recent prices.

#### Spices

**Cloves**—Zanzibar cloves are now selling at 46c a pound on the spot.

**Peppers**—Peppers continue their downward course. This week black Singapore is named at 14½c a pound inside and the white at 25c.

### MEXICAN SUPPLIES HELD UP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 7.—When the stocks of vanilla beans, jalap, and sarsaparilla root in the warehouses of the Tampico and Vera Cruz merchants have been exported, shipments of these products will stop, as all trains have been annulled until further orders. The interior towns are in the hands of the rebels, and the outlook for future stock is not very good. The paper money, one peso bills and the fifty centavos bills, issued by the Carranza Government, has gone the way of all the other paper money issued during Carranza's time. Merchants refuse to take it, and at the Postoffice one can buy stamps only to the amount of fifty centavos with paper money. Prices have advanced 25% in the city. There is very little vanilla or sarsaparilla root in this market. Jalap root is in fair supply.

The Vera Cruz custom house has been closed, as have all the other Government offices. Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, a former General with the Carranza Government and now working with Obregon, has demanded the city. Will be some days before this port is open and exportations made to the United States.

### PHARMACISTS INSTALL OFFICERS

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The conventions of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties were attended by some 400 delegates. The officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association were installed, including President Charles H. Packard, of Boston, who was elected in December last. The committee on nominations named Henry Kraemer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., Charles W. Johnson, Seattle, Wash., and Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, D. C., for president. These names and the names of nominees for other offices will be voted upon by members during the next three months. New Orleans was chosen as the place for holding the 1921 meeting.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 962

### ESSENTIAL OIL DELIVERIES SLOW

**Railroad Congestion Hampers Trade and Buyers Are Conservative—Cedar Wood Oil, West Indian Sweet Orange Oil and Manila Ylang Ylang Higher—Lemon and Bergamot Oils Unchanged.**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Camphor, Sassafrassy, 2c lb.	Oil Orange, bitter, 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb.	Sweet, W. I., 25c lb.
Oil Citronella, Java, 5c lb.	Oil Ylang Ylang, Manila, \$3 lb.
Oil Ginger, 50c lb.	Iso-eugenol, Dom., \$1 lb.
Linalool, \$1 lb.	Methyl Anthranilate, \$1 lb.
Declined	
Oil Anise, 5c lb.	Oil Juniper Berries, 25c lb.
	Menthol, 25c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot .....	\$6.80	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$6.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.92	.82	.82	.49
Oil Cloves .....	3.65	3.65	3.65	1.80
Oil Lavender Flowers .....	11.80	11.80	12.00	7.50
Oil Lemon .....	1.75	1.75	1.88	1.25
Oil Peppermint, Natural .....	7.50	7.50	7.75	9.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I. ....	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.80
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.75	.75	.80	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Coumarin .....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.75	.75	.75	.85
Vanillin .....	.95	.95	.96	.75

The essential oil market has been quiet during the week with no developments of importance noted. Buying has been reported of a routine nature with purchases confined to conservative quantities. Prices as a whole are being well maintained. The continuance of shipping congestion is still the greatest drawback to doing business satisfactorily. Sellers are unable to make promises of delivery within any specified time except to near-by points. Manufacturers in outlying districts report growing shortages of raw materials and inability to ship their finished products.

Cedar wood oil is somewhat higher as are bitter and West Indian sweet orange oils. Juniper berry oil continues weak. Anise is easy. Some dealers have moved up their quotations for oil of ginger. Manila ylang ylang has advanced. Iso-eugenol and linalool are reported higher. Lavender flower oil is in better supply. Lemon and bergamot are quiet and unchanged. American peppermint is easy but shows no change. Eucalyptus is reported in one quarter to have firmed up somewhat during the week.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Almond**—The general situation in oil of almond shows no variation this week. The openly quoted figure here is about \$9.00 a pound for U. S. P. bitter oil but one dealer reports that they will do \$8.50. For the free from prussic acid, \$9.25 and up is named. Peach kernel oil is quoted at 45c and pressed sweet oil of almonds at 70c@75c a pound.

**Oil Anise**—Indications point to a slightly easier market this week for oil of anise. The best figure heard for spot goods is \$1.35 a pound while most sellers appear to hold firmly to \$1.40 and up to \$1.50 for their goods.

**Oil Bay**—Bay oil remains in a more or less quiet position with demand reported light. Inside on the spot still appears to be \$4.00 a pound while \$4.25 and \$4.50 are named by some sellers.

**Oil Bergamot**—Bergamot continues quiet and easy without change. Prices as openly quoted name \$6.50 a pound as the best for spot oil. Some dealers are asking up to \$7.00. In Sicily the market is still reported in a rather weak condition.

**Oil Camphor**—Japanese white oil of camphor is still being offered at 75c a pound and no figure under this has been heard. Recent large imports although consigned principally to consuming interests have improved the supply somewhat as far as the open market is concerned. Sellers of sassafrassy bi-product oil have advanced their inside price from 12c to 14c a pound and are asking up to 16c for cases.

**Oil Caraway**—With the raw material still weak and the demand for the oil quiet, prices are holding without change although reported easier. Spot oil can be had at \$4.00 a pound while several sellers are naming \$4.25 which they say is inside.

**Oil Cassia**—Prices for oil of cassia are more or less easy although quotations as openly named on this market show no actual decline from the position of last week. For technical oil, 75-80 per cent cinnamic aldehyde, \$2.15 a pound can be done while up to \$2.30 a pound is quoted in some quarters. Lead free is \$2.30@ \$2.40 a pound and the U. S. P. redistilled material is quoted from \$2.75 up to \$3.00.

**Oil Cedar Leaf**—Dealers claim that the best which can be done for oil of cedar leaf is \$2.15 a pound for spot stuff. One leading broker here has reported that \$2.00 can be done. One or two houses are asking \$2.25 a pound firm but how much business they are getting at this figure is difficult to say.

**Oil Cedar Wood**—The price for oil of cedar wood has been moved up again this week in some quarters and 60c a pound is claimed to be inside. Sellers at 55c may still be offering here but were not located.

**Oil Citronella**—For Ceylon oil in drums, 92c a pound is reported as the best price for spot goods. For less than drum lots in cans, 95c is the price. Reports indicate that large lots are available at 90c although this has not been confirmed. Spot stocks are still restricted. Java oil is very scarce and higher in some quarters. Quotations name \$1.35@ \$1.40 a pound.

**Oil Cloves**—A routine demand is still reported without unusual developments. The prices are unchanged at \$3.60 a pound for cans. Jobbing lots are bringing about \$4.00@ \$4.25.

**Oil Cubebs**—Plentiful supplies of berries for distillation hold the price in a more or less easy position with inside on the spot noted at \$8.00 a pound. More dealers are asking \$8.25, however, than \$8.00. Demand is reported very light at this time.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—Reports from one quarter indicate that the quotations for eucalyptus have stiffened up slightly this week but other dealers are still apparently ready to meet the present rather keen competitive prices in order to move their goods. Stocks here are still heavy and there seems to be no reason just at present why the price should move up. As openly quoted, 70c@75c a pound represents the market here.

**Oil Ginger**—The oil has been advanced this week in sympathy with the firm position of all ginger roots, particularly Jamaica. Just how low can now be done for spot stuff is impossible to say but \$7.50 a pound

looks like the inside as generally quoted on this market. Up to \$7.75 a pound is being asked.

**Oil Juniper Berries**—Further shading of prices in oil of juniper berries has been noted this week. Dealers here now are openly naming \$5.00 a pound for spot oil and for any kind of a good sized order, the position of the oil indicates that this figure might readily be beaten. The price of the berries in ton lots still holds around 3c a pound.

**Oil Lavender Flowers**—The past week or so has seen improved supplies of oil of lavender flowers coming in from Europe and consequent freer offerings at lower prices. All types and qualities are reported to be available here. For real U. S. P. oil of the flowers, \$11.00 a pound is apparently best with holders of special brands asking \$12.50 and \$13.00. Last week the importations at this port totalled 56 cases from Marseilles. Spanish spike is unchanged at \$2.75.

**Oil Lemon**—The best figure heard for oil of lemon is still \$1.75 a pound on the spot. No change has been reported in the general situation. Some dealers report they are refusing to shade \$1.80 but did not say how much business they had received at this level. Demand is quiet and buyers are awaiting developments.

**Oil Lemongrass**—The same tightness is still apparent in the case of lemongrass oil with spot supplies reported small. Prices are stiffly maintained at \$4.50 a pound inside with \$4.75 reported as best for one seller. All derivatives are high and scarce as a consequence of the position of the oil.

**Oil Limes**—Prices are firm without change this week. Stocks are still limited, both expressed and distilled. For the former, \$6.50 up to \$7.50 a pound as to seller is asked while \$2.25 a pound is asked for real stocks of the distilled oil.

**Oil Orange**—Bitter oil on the spot is now being held at \$8.25 a pound as the best price. West Indian sweet oil can no longer be had at \$8.00, as \$8.25 a pound now appears to be inside. Sicilian oil has shown no change this week with sellers naming \$9.50@ \$10.00 a pound for spot goods. All supplies are still very scarce both here and in primary markets. Cables from Sicily report a \$12 market here.

**Oil Peppermint**—Demand is still very light and confined principally to a jobbing business. Prices are unchanged at \$7.50@ \$7.75 a pound for natural oil and \$8.00@ \$8.25 for the U. S. P.

**Oil Ylang Ylang**—Scarcity of the Manila oil here has driven the price up to \$35@ \$40 a pound.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Coumarin**—For spot goods, \$7.50 a pound is asked while for delivery from the manufacturer, \$6.50 a pound is named.

**Eucalyptol**—This product continues easy in view of the position of the oil. Spot goods are selling at \$1.35 a pound.

**Indol**—Imported indol is being held on the spot at \$30 per ounce. One domestic maker still names \$15.00 per ounce.

**Iso-eugenol**—In one quarter the price of iso-eugenol has been advanced and is now quoted at \$10.00@ \$11.00 a pound for domestic. Imported is apparently still held at \$15.00.

**Linalool**—An advance in price has brought the range of quotations on the spot to \$10.00@ \$12.00 a pound.

**Menthol**—This product is easier and for a single case \$9.75 a pound is openly quoted. Without doubt, close to \$9.00 a pound duty paid might be done for a good sized order.

#### ITALIAN EXPORTS OF BERGAMOT

Exports of oil of bergamot from Italy for the first five months of 1919 surpassed in value the shipments for either 1917 or 1918. In the period named 77,088 kilos (kilo=2.2 pounds) were exported, at an estimated value of 5,781,600 lire (lira=\$0.193 at par of exchange). Of this amount France took just about one-half (38,058 kilos), with the United States next in order (15,432 kilos), Great Britain third (14,878 kilos).

Italy's supply of essence of bergamot is derived from the island of Sicily. The plant belongs to the rue family, and the product of the distillation of the roots of this plant is known as essence of bergamot. The Italian Government has been at great pains to protect the industry by keeping this Sicilian product up to certain specified standards. The Sicilian peasant is at perfect liberty to distill bergamot root as he pleases, but the product can not be put upon the market until it has been brought to the Government laboratory at Messina and analyzed and graded. It is then placed in copper receptacles and sealed by Government officials to prevent adulteration. While the stuff is not sold by the Government, it is sold under Government inspection. Essence of bergamot forms the base of many proprietary perfumes, and the demand is steadily increasing.

It is said that essence of bergamot in former times found its way to the American market through French and British intermediaries. That is no longer true. American agents are not only to be found in Sicily as purchasers of the distilled product after it has passed Government inspection, but they also go to the original peasant producer and buy options on the crops some months in advance of the period of actual distillation.

#### EMERSON CO. TO INVEST IN MEXICO

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 5.—It is reported that the Emerson Bromo Seltzer Company may establish a factory some place in the state of Vera Cruz for the manufacture of citric acid. Mexico possesses exceptional conditions for the establishment of a factory of this kind. Labor is cheap, limes and lemons grow wild in the forests and are of a good size in this tropical part of the country. Besides the two mentioned fruits there is a sour orange that could be used for the same purpose.

#### SMALL SHIPMENTS OF OIL OF LINALOE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1.—Very little oil of linaloe was shipped during the past month, the total being 22 cases to the United States and 10 cases to European ports. The highest grade sold for 23 pesos per kilo.

Burton Bush, manager of the New York branch of Antoine Chiris & Co., has returned from a trip to the Paris headquarters of the company, where he was called for consultation with the head officials.

A. L. Van Ameringer was married on Wednesday, May 12, to Miss Hedwig Pfaltz, daughter of Henry Pfaltz of Pfaltz & Bauer. They will sail for Europe on May 22.

Graham Bros. Soap Co., Chicago, has taken over the business of Graham Bros. & Co. H. J. Heister is president.

Julian W. Lyon, 99-101 Beekman street, New York, moved on May 8 to 35 Fulton street.



## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 970

### OPIMUM PRICES ADVANCED IN SMYRNA

Caffeine, Isinglass, Oxalic Acid, and Tartar Emetic Higher in the London Market—The Benzoates, Chloral Hydrate and Potassium Sulphate Easier—Linseed Oil, Lithium Carbonate, and Phenazone Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 18—General business in fine chemicals and crude drugs is very much depressed. Dock charges have been advanced.

Higher prices are announced on opium in Smyrna, caffeine, isinglass, oxalic acid, and tartar emetic.

Gallic acid and hexamine are firmer.

The benzoates, chloral hydrate, cream of tartar, potassium sulphate and guaiacol are easier.

Lower quotations are made on linseed oil, lithium carbonate, phenazone, sulphur, and turpentine.

London, May 8 (By Mail)—The upward move in prices would appear for the present to have ceased, but the markets are very unsettled, and it would be unsafe to predict a long continuance of the depression. Japanese products are recovering somewhat from the low levels recently reached. The settlement of the dock strike in Rotterdam will release much material which has been held up there for nearly three months.

Caffeine. The makers' price is still nominally 42s per lb. but they cannot give prompt delivery, and in second hands 44s to 45s is asked.

Cod Liver Oil. The quotations from Bergen for finest new Lofoten medicinal are now lower, at 310s per 25 gallon barrel, c. i. f. London, but not much business is being done at present.

Cream of Tartar is still easy, 99 to 100 per cent powder offering at from 290s to 295s per cwt.

Farina is firmer, with sales of Japanese No. 1 at 30s per cwt.

Glucose is now firm at 60s per cwt. for American water-white, duty paid.

Litharge is advanced to £63 per ton, for lots under 5 tons, either for home or export.

Mace is very dull at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb. for fair Singapore, and 1s 1d to 1s 2d for pickings.

Menthol has further declined, and is now selling at 54s to 55s per lb. on spot, for the usual brands, Kobayashi and Suzuki.

Naphthalin is much in demand, and is very scarce. Nominally £21 is quoted, and sales have been made at that price. Betanaphthol and other derivatives therefrom are advancing in sympathy, and it is difficult to name practicable prices at the moment. It is expected that very much higher prices will rule shortly, and onwards during the year.

Nutmegs are rather easier. Singapore offering at 1s 4d per lb. for 100's, 1s 5d for 80's, and 1s 8d for 65's.

Pepper is easier and 7d per lb. on spot for Black Singapore, and 1s 1½d per lb. for White.

Pimento is from 5¼d to 6d per lb. on spot, being rather quiet.

Red Lead is now quoted at £63 per ton, being a considerable advance.

Star Anise Oil is quiet and lower, at about 4s 7½d per lb. for "Red Ship" brand.

White Lead, owing to advance in raw material, is again higher, at £63 15s for dry and £75 5s per ton for ground in oil.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.83
France (franc).....	.193	.070
Italy (lira).....	.193	.049
Germany (mark).....	.238	.021
Japan (yen).....	.499	.510
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.169
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.265
Belgium (franc).....	.193	.073
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.177
Norway (crown).....	.268	.186
Sweden (crown).....	.263	.211
Denmark (crown).....	.263	.168
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.428
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.264
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.789
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.083	1.110
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	1.195
Russia (ruble).....	.515	.014

### GERMANS TO MAKE DYES IN SPAIN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Barcelona, Spain, May 17.—German dye manufacturers are negotiating for Spanish dye plants in Catalonia which they will equip with German machinery. The purpose is to win the trade in Spain, and export to Italy, Portugal, and South America. The Spanish tariff on dyes is very high and neither England nor America could compete with German plants located in Spain.

The enterprise has another advantage. According to the treaty of Versailles Germany is compelled to deliver to the Allies one half of its dye and chemical output. The one half left is barely sufficient to supply the domestic demands of Germany and will leave hardly any surplus for export. The Allies would get nothing of the production of the Germans in Spain, and foreign customers of the German manufacturers will be supplied from their newly acquired plants in Spain, thus circumventing the peace treaty.

H. L. Groves, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Zurich, Switzerland, reports that dealers in chemicals find it difficult to carry on satisfactory business with Germany at present; in practically no case could they be sure of receiving goods after they had been ordered; that in four out of five cases, in fact, where orders were placed, the goods were never delivered, owing to price increases after the placing of orders, to Government refusal to allow exports, to labor troubles, or to other reasons which the German houses would advance.

The embargo on exportation from Australia has been removed for the following commodities: Acaroid resin, grass tree gum and yacca gum; whale oil, crude and refined; tallow, fats, oils, caustic soda, and other materials usable for the manufacture of glycerin; sulphate of ammonia; salt; bicarbonate of soda; phosphorus, strychnine and its salts, arsenic and its water, and soluble salts; red and white lead; honey; and animal fertilizers. The order went into effect February 27, 1920.

A company capitalized at 10,000,000 lei (about \$2,000,000) has been formed in Roumania to manufacture chemicals from raw materials found there. The first factory will make wood alcohol. Plants for making pharmaceutical products and dyes will be built later. Before the war Roumania bought nearly 15,000,000 lei (\$3,000,000) worth of oils, fats, dyes, sulphuric acid and salts of ammonia from Germany.

## MARKETS IN CHINA

"It is time for the American people to realize that their future lies in great measure on the Pacific," says Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache to Peking in a publication issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. In this new book, Volume 2 of the Government's Commercial Handbook of China, Commercial Attache Arnold outlines the measures necessary for strengthening the position of the United States in the China trade. Certain courses of action are especially emphasized. Encouragement should be given, Mr. Arnold believes, to American loans to China and to the sale of Chinese securities in the American market. American shipping facilities should be provided sufficient to handle the American trade on the Pacific and on the Yangtze River. Federal incorporation should be provided for American firms wishing to operate in China, requiring that at least 51 per cent of capital stock and a majority of the board of directors be American. Joint Chinese-American enterprise in China should be encouraged. A good American news service should be established in China. American capital should be encouraged to participate in a large way in development possibilities in the Republic. Facilities should be created in China for the training of young American business men in the Chinese language. American commercial commissions should go to the Far East. The study of Chinese geography, history, and commerce should be introduced into the high schools of the United States, and departments of Oriental languages and literature should be developed in American universities.

The 470 pages of the new publication are packed with data providing practical guidance for American business and illustrating the progress of China. One or two examples indicate the potentialities of Chinese economic life as explained in detail in this handbook. A dozen years ago the outside world was not acquainted with the soya bean of China; but so astonishing has been the advance of this product that in 1918 the country exported 1,833,880 tons of beans and bean products, valued at about \$87,000,000 in United States currency. Volume 1 of this handbook was published several months ago by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In its 630 pages there is a mass of statistics on the trade of China as a whole, followed by 17 chapters covering the American consular districts in the Republic. Both volumes of the Commercial Handbook of China, Miscellaneous Series No. 84, are obtainable from the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Durban market for wattle bark has been very firm according to the National Bank of South Africa, and prices have advanced on pressed chopped bark to £22 15s per ton, c. i. f. Chopped bark bagged is £11 10s; ground bark pressed is £15 15s, and bagged is £12, for ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at Durban.

Buchu leaves are selling at Durban, South Africa, for several shillings per pound, owing to the firm demand, while before the war the price was a few pence per pound.

Reports from Japan state that a new tariff has been adopted to prevent the dumping of foreign goods, especially dyestuffs, in the Japanese markets.

Government inspectors of the Union of South Africa examined 57,515 trees for citrus canker and did not find one infected tree.

## Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

32699—A firm in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of fertilizers and copper sulphate. Correspondence should be in Italian. Reference.

32703—A commercial agency firm in Mexico desires to secure agencies for the sale of calcium carbide, drugs, chemicals, acid, sulphuric C. P. and 66 per cent, fine chemicals, aromatic chemicals, castor oil, patent medicines, aniline colors and dyes, tooth paste, alka'oids, and drug sundries. Quotations should be given f. a. s. New York or San Francisco. References.

32723—An importer in Switzerland desires to secure the representation of firms for the sale of first quality mineral, vegetable, and animal oils, paraffin, ceresin, etc., in quantities of 5,000, 10,000, or 20,000 kilos. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Antwerp or Genoa. Correspondence may be in English. References.

## U. S. PARAFFIN WAX TRADE IN CHINA

Hongkong's imports of paraffin wax in 1919 are placed at 7,741,466 pounds, valued at \$792,211, as compared with imports of 8,742,533 pounds, valued at \$1,102,057, in 1918. The exports of the wax in 1919 amounted to 7,683,000 pounds, valued at \$827,439, as compared with exports of 5,222,800 pounds, valued at \$667,959, in 1918.

The United States from time to time has a considerable, if not a dominant, share in this trade, though the trade has varied greatly and has swung back and forth between suppliers. In 1918 the United States furnished wax to the value of \$641,729 or about 59 per cent of the total; the Dutch East Indies \$271,330 worth, or about 25 per cent of the whole; and India about 10 per cent, the Straits Settlements and Japan furnishing the balance. In 1919 the United States furnished but 7 per cent and furnished that only in the last quarter of the year, while the Dutch East Indies furnished 88 per cent.

China is the best customer of Hongkong in this trade, although Hongkong stocks of wax are exported to many parts of the world. Of the exports for 1919, for example, China took 49 per cent, the Philippines 16 per cent, South American countries 22 per cent, and Japan 7 per cent.

Besides these purchases from Hongkong, China has a large direct trade in paraffin. China maritime customs figures show that China imported in 1918 paraffin wax to the value of \$1,688,675, of which Hongkong furnished \$595,199, the United States direct \$595,337, the Dutch East Indies direct \$336,535, with considerable supplies direct from India, Straits Settlements, Canada, and many other countries. The wax is used for candle making, usually for religious purposes not only in China but in other countries as well.

January exports from Turkey (Constantinople) included 135,700 Turkish pounds of opium, of which 22,200 pounds came to the United States, and 25,000 Turkish pounds of gum tragacanth, of which 8,300 pounds were shipped to this country.

# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons	
1 American Gallon—1.33 Imperial Gallon	
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters	
1 Liter—2.64 American Gallon	
1 American Gallon (H <sub>2</sub> O) weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

## Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde .....	lb.	41	—	43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	70	—	72
Acetphenetidin .....	lb.	—	—	2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vialsea.	—	—	—	—
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	—	—	—	—
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal.	5.10	—	5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	5.25	—	5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	6.50	—	7.00
Wood ref., 98 p.c.	gal.	—	2.65	—
97 p.c.	gal.	—	2.80	—
Second Hands	gal.	2.75	—	2.85
Pure	gal.	—	3.50	—
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	1.10	—	1.11
188 proof	gal.	1.12	—	1.13
Second Hands	gal.	1.05	—	1.10
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	4.00	—
Richromate, C. P.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.	lb.	.50	—	.91
Carb.Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.36
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Iodide .....	lb.	—	4.66	—
Oxalate Pure .....	lb.	.83	—	.85
Persulphate .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.96	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	—	5.00	—	5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Needle powder .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Antipyrine, bulk .....	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	—	26.50	—
Argols, red .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
White, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	4.25	—
Aspirin .....	lb.	.88	—	.90
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	22.50	—
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	15.00	—
Barbital .....	oz.	—	2.25	—
Barium Carb. pres., pure .....	lb.	.28	—	.30
Dioxide .....	lb.	.22 1/2	—	.25
Iodide .....	lb.	—	5.15	—
Nitrate .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Bay Rum .....	gal.	—	3.60	—
Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal.	—	—	3.65	—
Denatured, Quinine .....	gal.	—	3.85	—
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	—	—	—	—
Benzosaphthal .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50

Berberine Hdcbl. ....	lb.	—	34.00	—
Acid Sulphate, lb.	lb.	—	31.00	—
Neutral Sulph. ....	lb.	—	35.00	—
Bismuth Metallic .....	lb.	2.77	—	—
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	5.80	—	—
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	—	—
Oxychloride .....	lb.	3.30	—	—
Salicylate .....	lb.	2.45	—	—
Sulbenzoate .....	lb.	3.50	—	—
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	—	—
For X-ray Diagnosis .....	lb.	3.65	—	—
Subgallate .....	lb.	2.85	—	—
Subiodide .....	lb.	4.95	—	—
Subnitrate .....	lb.	2.85	—	—
Subsalicylate .....	lb.	3.00	—	—
Tannate .....	lb.	3.60	—	—
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	lb.	—	.09 1/2	—
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.	—	—	—	—
Bromine, purified .....	lb.	—	.85	—
Bromoform .....	lb.	—	3.25	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Iodide .....	lb.	—	4.30	—
Metal sticks .....	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk .....	lb.	—	7.75	—
Hydrobromide .....	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	6.25	—
Phosphate .....	lb.	9.50	—	9.75
Calcium Glycophosphate .....	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Hypophosphites .....	lb.	.90	—	.92
Iodide .....	lb.	—	4.00	—
Phosphate, Precip. ....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sulphocarbonate .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	2.15	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton .....	lb.	—	2.20	—
24's in 1-lb. carton .....	lb.	—	2.25 1/2	—
32's in 1-lb. carton .....	lb.	—	2.24	—
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs lb.	—	2.00	—	2.20
Monobromated, bulk .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.05
Caramel .....	gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Carmin, No. 40 .....	lb.	5.70	—	5.80
Casein, C.P. ....	lb.	—	.35	—
Technical .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Castor Oil, AA bbls. ....	lb.	—	.20	—
Cerium Oxalate .....	lb.	.74	—	.78
Chalk, Precip., light .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Heavy .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Drop .....	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, drums incl'd 100th. lots lb.	—	—	.95	—
Chloroform, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals. oz.	—	—	1.26	—
Sulphate .....	oz.	—	1.05	—
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals. oz.	—	—	.74	—
Sulphate .....	oz.	—	.45	—
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst. oz.	—	—	10.50	—
Gran., Powd. ....	oz.	—	10.75	—
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb.	.44	—	.45
Fingers, cases .....	lb.	.50	—	.51
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots. oz.	—	—	11.40	—
Hydrobromide .....	oz.	—	9.10	—
Nitrate .....	oz.	—	10.80	—
Phosphate .....	oz.	—	8.60	—
Sulphate .....	oz.	—	9.10	—
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd. bbls.	—	—	80.00	—
Norwegian .....	bbl.	—	85.00	—
Collodion, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Corn Syrup .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.06
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	.53	—	.56
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	lb.	.83	—	.86
Creosote, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Carbonate .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	.18	—
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	—	—	—	—
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ea.	—	—	2.00	—
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. ....	oz.	—	30.00	—
15 gr. vials. ....	ea.	—	1.35	—
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	—	—	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. ....	lb.	—	.21	—
Washed .....	lb.	—	.27	—
Nitrous, conc. ....	lb.	1.10	—	1.11
U.S.P., 1880 .....	lb.	—	.44	—
Anaesthesia .....	lb.	—	.25	—
Ethyl Acetate, pure .....	gal.	—	1.05	—
Iodide .....	lb.	—	5.30	—
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	—
*Formaldehyde .....	lb.	—	.49	—
Second Hands .....	lb.	.57	—	.59
Gelatin, silver .....	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
*Nominal	—	—	—	—

Glycerin .....	lb.	26	—	26 1/2
C. P. drums, bbls. extra. lb.	—	26	—	26 1/2
Cans .....	lb.	—	26 1/2	—
Dynamite, drums incl. ....	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
Saponification, loose .....	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Soap Lye, loose .....	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Carbonate .....	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Haarlem Oil, dom. ....	gross	—	3.50	—
Imported .....	gross	—	3.50	—
*Hexamethylenetetramine .....	lb.	—	3.00	—
Hydrastine, Alk. ....	oz.	—	26.50	—
Hydrochloride .....	oz.	—	26.50	—
Sulphate .....	oz.	—	26.50	—
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	—	—
4-oz. bottles .....	gross	8.25	—	8.50
8-oz. bottles .....	gross	12.50	—	12.75
12-oz. bottles .....	gross	17.50	—	17.75
16-oz. bottles .....	gross	20.75	—	21.00
Hydroquinone, bulk .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Ichthylol (as to brand) .....	lb.	1.50	—	4.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	—	4.35	—
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk. lb.	—	—	5.35	—
Crystals .....	lb.	—	6.35	—
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. ....	lb.	—	1.32	—
And Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	—	—	1.07	—
Green scales, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	1.33	—
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie) .....	lb.	.12	—	.11
Solution, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	3.90	—
Iodide .....	lb.	—	3.90	—
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900. ....	lb.	—	.30	—
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	1.04	—
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	1.69	—
Metallic, Reduced .....	lb.	—	.90	—
Lenolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	—	.15	—	.18
Anhydrous, cans .....	lb.	.20	—	.24
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII. ....	lb.	—	3.05	—
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass. ....	lb.	.50	—	.51
Powdered .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sticks .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Comp. Powder .....	lb.	.21	—	.25
Lithium Carbonate .....	lb.	—	1.50	—
Citrate .....	lb.	—	2.50	—
Lycopodium, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	2.25	—
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	—	.18	—	.30
Technical, bbls. ....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Glycerophosphate .....	lb.	—	1.65	—
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	—	1.70	—
Oxide, fms light. ....	lb.	—	1.10	—
Peroxide, cans .....	lb.	—	2.15	—
Salicylate .....	lb.	—	.65	—
Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech. 100 lbs.	—	3.50	—	3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	—	3.75	—	4.25
Manganese Glycophosph. ....	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	—	2.00	—	2.10
Iodide .....	lb.	—	4.68	—
Peroxide .....	lb.	.13	—	.15
Sulphate, crystals .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Menthol, Japanese .....	lb.	9.75	—	10.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb. ....	ea.	—	65.00	—
Bisulphate .....	lb.	—	1.32	—
Blue Mass .....	lb.	—	.50	—
Powdered .....	lb.	—	.52	—
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....	lb.	—	.77	—
50 p.c. ....	lb.	—	1.08	—
Citricine Ointment .....	lb.	—	.39	—
Calomel, Amer. ....	lb.	—	1.64	—
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	—	1.52	—
Powdered, Granular .....	lb.	—	1.47	—
Iodide, Green .....	lb.	—	3.75	—
Red .....	lb.	—	3.65	—
Yellow .....	lb.	—	3.75	—
Red Precipitate .....	lb.	—	1.81	—
Powdered .....	lb.	—	1.91	—
White Precipitate .....	lb.	—	1.98	—
Powdered .....	lb.	—	1.98	—
with chalk .....	lb.	—	.10	—
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal. lb.	—	—	10.00	—
Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Mineral Oil, white. ....	gal.	1.00	—	2.00
Morphine, Acet. 25-oz. ....	lb.	—	8.25	—
Hydrobromide .....	oz.	—	8.25	—
Hydrochloride .....	oz.	—	8.25	—
Sulphate .....	oz.	—	8.25	—
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz. ....	oz.	—	13.10	—
Diacetyl. Hydcl. ....	oz.	—	11.85	—
Ethyl Hydcl. ....	oz.	—	13.45	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	7.00	—
Granular .....	lb.	—	8.50	—
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	1.50	—
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	3.50	—
Papain .....	lb.	—	3.50	—
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	—	—	2.10	—
*Paraformaldehyde .....	lb.	—	1.50	—
Paris Green, kegs. ....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Peppin, Powd., U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
*Nominal	—	—	—	—



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Salts  
Thymol Iodide

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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.07 1/4 - .08	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	— 10.35	Ambergris, black oz.	— 10.00
Cream White lb.	.09 - .09 1/2	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	— 8.50	Grey lb.	— 25.00
Lily White lb.	.16 - .15	Sulphur, roll, bbls. 100 lbs.	3.20 - 3.50	Areca Nuts lb.	.22 - .23
Snow White lb.	.20 - .21	Flour, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.35 - 3.75	Powdered lb.	.26 - .27
Phenolphthalein lb.	1.55 - 1.60	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.55 - 3.95	Balm of Gilead Buds lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Phosphorus, yellow lb.	.25 - .40	Precip., U.S.P. lb.	— .17	Burgundy Pitch, Dom. lb.	.06 - .08
Red lb.	.50 - .60	Lac Sulphur lb.	.09 - .10	Cantharides, Chinese lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Pilocarpine oz.	— 9.50	Tartar Emetic, tech. lb.	.67 - .67 1/2	Powdered lb.	1.35 - 1.40
*Podophyllin lb.	— 14.00	U.S.P. lb.	.73 - .73 1/2	Russian, whole lb.	— 3.50
Potassium acetate lb.	.75 - .80	Talcum, Amer. lb.	.01 1/4 - .02	Powdered lb.	— 3.50
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.38 - .40	Purified lb.	.07 - .08	Castoreum lb.	— 6.00
Bisulphate lb.	.45 - .60	Terpin Hydrate lb.	1.23 - 1.25	Charcoal Willow, powdered lb.	.05 1/4 - .06
C. P. lb.	.75 - .85	Theobromine Alkaloid lb.	10.00 - 10.35	Wood, powdered lb.	.04 - .05
Bromate lb.	1.00 - 1.10	Thiocol, See Potass. Gualacoi Sulphate	—	Civet oz.	2.75 - 3.00
Bromide Crystals, bulk lb.	.95 - .96	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	14.00 - 14.50	Colocynth, Apples, Trieste lb.	.44 - .45
Granulated lb.	.90 - .91	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk lb.	— 14.50	Pulp, U.S.P. lb.	.31 - .32
Carbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.38 - .60	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	Spanish Apples lb.	—
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	— 1.25	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. lb.	— .60	Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste lb.	.44 - .45
Chlorate lb.	.14 - .15 1/4	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	Jewelers, large lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 lb.	— .75	Tribromphenol lb.	— 1.50	Small lb.	1.50 - 1.59
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. lb.	— 1.78	Trional oz.	— .70	French lb.	.50 - .55
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	1.75 - 1.80	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	Dragon's Blood, Mass. lb.	.35 - .40
Hypophosphite, bulk lb.	1.78 - 3.25	Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist. bbl.	1.24 - 1.26	Reeds lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Iodide, bulk lb.	2.30 - 3.35	Zinc Carbonate lb.	— .16	Ergot, Russian lb.	—
Lactophosphate lb.	— 1.00	Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.45 - .50	Spanish lb.	— 6.00
Permanganate, U.S.P. lb.	.80 - 1.00	Iodide, bulk lb.	— 3.85	Grains of Paradise lb.	.35 - .40
Salicylate lb.	1.60 - 1.65	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.18 - .20	Guarana lb.	— 1.00
Sulphate, C.P. lb.	1.11 - 1.16	Stearate lb.	.41 - .42	Honey, Calif. lb.	.19 - .20
Tartrate, powdered lb.	— 1.55			Hops, N. Y., prime lb.	.80 - 1.10
Procaine, oz. bottles lb.	7.00 - 7.50			Pacific Coast, prime lb.	.80 - 1.10
Pyramidon oz.	1.50 - 1.60				
*Pyridin gal.	3.00 - 3.50				
Quicksilver, See Mercury					
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	— .90				
1-oz. tins oz.	— .98				
Second Hands, Java oz.	.88 - .90				
*Second Hands, Amer. oz.	— .90				
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	— .90				
Alkaloid lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Acetate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Benzoate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Citrate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Dihyd. chloride lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Hydrochloride lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Hypophosphite lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Phosphate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Salicylate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Tannate lb.	1.29 - 1.39				
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	— .85				
Sulphate, tins oz.	— .85				
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75 - 6.00				
Technical lb.	3.75 - 4.50				
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	— .39				
Powdered, bbls. lb.	— .59				
Rosewater, triple lb.	— 9.50				
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble lb.	3.50 - 3.75				
U.S.P., insoluble lb.	3.50 - 3.75				
Salicin, bulk lb.	— 30.00				
Salci, U.S.P., bulk lb.	— .98				
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. lb.	— 175.00				
Powdered lb.	— 175.00				
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. lb.	— 30 1/4				
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.63 - .64				
Soap, Castile, white pure lb.	.22 - .35				
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.39 - .40				
Green, U.S.P. lb.	.17 - .18				
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25 - .29				
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. lb.	.75 - .80				
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls. lb.	.02 1/4 - .02 1/2				
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk lb.	.85 - .86				
Cacodylate lb.	— 1.40				
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. Crystals, c.b. 10 lb.	.12 - .14				
Granular, c.b. 10 lb.	— .15				
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII lb.	— 1.09				
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	— 1.24				
Cyanide 96%, see Heavy Chemicals					
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15 - 2.20				
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. lb.	1.00 - 1.05				
Iodide, bulk lb.	— 3.90				
Peroxide lb.	.35 - .40				
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	— .18				
Recryst. lb.	.17 - .18				
Dried lb.	.40 - .45				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	— .60				
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) lb.	.01 1/4 - .01 1/2				
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk. lb.	.85 - .86				
Carbonate, pure lb.	.35 - .36				
Iodide, bulk lb.	— 3.60				
Nitrate lb.	.26 - .27				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	— .65				
Acetate lb.	— 1.95				
Hypophosphite lb.	— 2.15				
Hydrochloride lb.	— 1.95				
Nitrate lb.	— 1.95				
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. oz.	— 1.55				
Sugar of Milk, Powder lb.	.26 1/2 - .28				
Cartons, 1 lb. lb.	— .35				
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots. oz.	— .58				
*Nominal					
Acids					
Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals					
Acetyl-salicylic lb.	.88 - .90				
Benzoic, from gum lb.	— .90				
U.S.P., ex toluol lb.	.85 - .90				
*Boric, cryst. bbls. lb.	.15 1/2 - .16 1/4				
Powdered, bbls. lb.	.15 1/2 - .16 1/4				
Butyric, tech. 60 p.c. lb.	4.25 - 4.50				
Camphoric lb.	— .26				
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	— .20				
1-lb. bottle lb.	— .29				
5-lb. bottle lb.	— .26				
50 to 110-lb. tins. lb.	.22 - .22 1/2				
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot. lb.	— .28				
Crude, 25 p.c. gal.	.34 - .38				
Chronic, U.S.P. lb.	1.15 - 1.25				
Chrysophanic lb.	2.75 - 3.00				
Citric, crystals, bbls. lb.	— .84				
Powdered lb.	— .85				
Second hands lb.	1.15 - 1.17				
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes					
Formic, 75 p.c. tech. lb.	.35 - .40				
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk lb.	1.40 - 1.45				
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c. lb.	— 2.50				
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure. lb.	.75 - .85				
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.55 oz.	— .19				
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. lb.	2.40 - 2.50				
U.S.P., 10 p.c. lb.	.60 - .65				
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII lb.	— 1.90				
U.S.P. IX lb.	— 2.20				
Molybdic, C.P. lb.	— 4.00				
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitro Muriatic lb.	.20 - .22				
Oxalic, cryst. bbls. lb.	.55 - .60				
Picric, keg, see Intermediates					
Phosphoric, 35-38 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.45 - .50				
50 p.c. tech. lb.	.22 - 23 1/4				
Pyrogallie, resublimed lb.	1.50 - 2.65				
Crystals, bottles lb.	2.20 - 2.25				
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P. lb.	— .55				
Sulphuric, C.P. lb.	— .07				
Sulphurous lb.	.08 - .04				
Tannic, U.S.P. lb.	1.60 - 1.65				
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. lb.	— .75 1/2				
Powdered, U.S.P. lb.	— .77 1/2				
Second Hands, Cryst. lb.	.84 - .85				
Powdered lb.	.79 - .81				
Crude Drugs					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Agar, Agar, No. 1 lb.	.69 - .70				
No. 2 lb.	.63 - .64				
No. 3 lb.	.59 - .60				
Agaric, white lb.	— 1.80				
Almonds, bitter lb.	.35 - .40				
Sweet lb.	.45 - .50				
Meal lb.	— .50				
*Nominal					
BALSAMS					
Copaiba, Para lb.	.50 - .58 1/2				
South American lb.	.62 1/2 - .65				
*Fir, Canada gal.	— 16.00				
Oregon gal.	1.80 - 1.90				
Peru lb.	5.50 - 5.60				
Tolu lb.	1.90 - 1.95				
BARKS					
Angostura lb.	— .50				
Barberry lb.	.17 - .21				
Bayberry lb.	— .75				
Blackhaw, of Root lb.	.55 - .60				
of Tree lb.	.30 - .35				
Buckthorn lb.	.65 - .68				
Cascara Sagrada lb.	.16 - .17				
Cascadilla, quills lb.	— .30				
Siftings lb.	.30 - .35				
Chestnut lb.	.10 - 10 1/4				
Cinchona, red quills lb.	.60 - .70				
Broken lb.	.65 - .68				
*Yellow "quills" lb.	— .60				
*Broken lb.	.60 - .65				
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	— .65				
Condurango lb.	.11 - .13				
Cotton Root lb.	.35 - .40				
*Cramp (true) lb.	— .60				
Cramp (so-called) lb.	.11 - .13				
Dogwood, Jamaica lb.	— .11				
*Nominal					





## Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

Elm, grinding .....	lb.	55	—	.60
Select bds. ....	lb.	—	—	.90
Hemlock .....	lb.	.07	—	.06
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Mezereum .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Oak, red .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
White .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Malaga, Sweet .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Trieste, sweet .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Northern .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Pomegranate of Root .....	lb.	.26	—	.28
of Fruit .....	lb.	.25	—	.28
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.33	—	.38
Select .....	lb.	.46	—	.48
Simaruba .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cut .....	lb.	.36	—	.27
Crushed .....	lb.	—	—	.21
Wahoo, of Root .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
of Tree .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Willow, Black .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
White .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Pine Rosed .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
White Poplar .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Thick Rosed .....	lb.	.13	—	.13
Thin Natural .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Thick Natural .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.08	—	.09

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Castor .....	lb.	.06	—	.06%
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	—	—	.50
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.07	—	.10
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	—	—	1.75
Para .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Surinam .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cuts .....	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Borbon .....	lb.	2.85	—	3.25
South American .....	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Tahiti, Yellow Label .....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Green Label .....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
XX .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	1.40
Fish .....	lb.	.35	—	.36
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Juniper .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Laurel .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Poke .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sloe .....	lb.	.30	—	.22

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Borage .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
Calendula Petals .....	lb.	—	—	2.75
Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Hungarian type .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Roman .....	lb.	—	—	.18
Spanish .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Dogwood .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Elder .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Insect, open whole .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Closed whole .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Powder .....				
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
100 p.c. Pure .....	lb.	.90	—	.95
Closed Flowers .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
*Kouso .....	lb.	—	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.18	—	.30
Select .....	lb.	.26	—	.38
Linden, with leaves .....	lb.	.32	—	.35
Without Leaves .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Malva, blue .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Black .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Mullein .....	lb.	1.68	—	1.70
Orange .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Poppy, red .....	lb.	.85	—	1.10
Rosemary .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Saffron, American .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Valencia .....	lb.	15.00	—	15.50
Tilia (see Linden) .....				

\*Nominal

## GUMS

Aloe, Barbados .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Cape .....	lb.	.13	—	.13
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.90
*Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.30	—	.40
Seconds .....	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.15%	—	.16
Powdered .....	lb.	.27	—	.30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Powdered .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Benzoil, Siam .....	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Sumatra .....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list .....				
Catechu .....	lb.	.12	—	.15
Damar .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Euphorbium .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—
Galbanum .....	lb.	—	—	—
Gambier .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Gamboge .....	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Gualac .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
Hemlock .....	lb.	.83	—	.90
Kino .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sorts .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Siftings .....	lb.	—	—	—
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Tears .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Opium, See fine chem. list .....				
Sandarac .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.33	—	.34
Sorts .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Spruce .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs .....				
Thus .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Tragacanth, Aleppo first .....	lb.	5.10	—	5.15
Seconds .....	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Thirds .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50

## SHELLAC

D. C. .....	lb.	—	—	—
Diamond "T" .....	lb.	—	—	—
Fine Orange .....	lb.	—	—	1.80
Second Orange .....	lb.	—	—	—
T. N. .....	lb.	—	—	1.15
Button .....	lb.	—	—	1.80
Regular bleached .....	lb.	—	—	1.80
Bone, dry .....	lb.	—	—	1.55

## LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
Balmory .....	lb.	.15	—	.17
Bay, true .....	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Boneset, leaves and tops .....	lb.	.14	—	.16
Buchu, short .....	lb.	—	—	3.75
Long .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cannabis, true, imported .....	lb.	—	—	30
U.S.P. .....	lb.	—	—	50
Catnip .....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Chestnut .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta .....	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Coca, Huanuco .....	lb.	—	—	70
Truxillo .....	lb.	.60	—	.70
Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.15	—	.17
Conium .....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Corn Silk .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Damiana .....	lb.	—	—	.14
Deer Tongue .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Digitalis, Domestic .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Imported .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Grindelia Robusta .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Henbane, German .....	lb.	—	—	32
Russian .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Henna .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Horchound .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Laurel .....	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
Life Everlasting .....	lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort .....	lb.	.31	—	.35
*Lobelia .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.80
Matric .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.44	—	.45
French .....	lb.	.31	—	.33

\*Nominal

Motherwort herb .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Patchouli .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.10	—	.15
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.26	—	.30
Pichi .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Prince's Pine .....	lb.	.13	—	.23
Plantain .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Queen of the Meadow .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Rosemary .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rue .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Sage, Dalmatian .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Greek .....	lb.	.13%	—	.14
Spanish .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Savory .....	lb.	.18%	—	.19
Senna, Alexandria, whole .....	lb.	.75	—	.90
Half Leaf .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Siftings .....	lb.	—	—	.18
Powdered .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Tinneyvelly .....	lb.	.15	—	.25
Pods .....	lb.	.09	—	.11
Skullcap, Western .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Spearment, American .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium .....	lb.	.30	—	.40
Tansy .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Thyme, Spanish .....	lb.	.11	—	.11%
French .....	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Wormwood Imported .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	.17	—	.18

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Alkanet .....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Althea, cut .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Whole .....	lb.	.26	—	.28
Angelica American .....	lb.	.20	—	.28
Arnica .....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arrowroot, American .....	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Bermuda .....	lb.	—	—	.60
St. Vincent .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Bamboo Brier .....	lb.	.10	—	.15
Bearsfoot .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
Belladonna .....	lb.	.50	—	.55
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Beth .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
*Blueflag .....	lb.	.65	—	.70
Bryonia .....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Burdock, Imported .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
American .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Unbleached, natural .....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Cohosh, black .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Blue .....	lb.	.11	—	.13
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Colombo, whole .....	lb.	.15	—	.18
Comfrey .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Culver's .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Cranesbill, see Geranium .....				
Dandelion, English .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
American .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Doggrass, genuine .....	lb.	—	—	.90
Cut Bermuda .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
Echinacea .....	lb.	.65	—	.70
Elecampane .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Galangal .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Galium .....	lb.	.11	—	.13
Geranium .....	lb.	—	—	.18
Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.40	—	.41
Heached .....	lb.	.45	—	.48
Ginseng, Cultivated .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Northwestern .....	lb.	5.00	—	5.10
Southern .....	lb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern .....	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Golden Seal .....	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Powdered .....	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Heilebore, Black, Imported .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
White, Domestic .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.25
Imported Powdered .....	lb.	.31	—	.35
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.60
Big whole .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.55	—	.60

\*Nominal

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Kava Kava .....	lb.	.28	—	.30	Sabadilla .....	lb.	.16	—	.17	Cloves, can .....	lb.	3.60	—	3.70
Lady Slipper .....	lb.	—	—	1.00	Stramonium .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Bottles .....	lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Licorice, *Russian, cut .....	lb.	.80	—	.90	Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Copaiba, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.90	—	.95
Spanish natural bales .....	lb.	.16	—	.18	Kombe .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Coriander, U.S.P. ....	lb.	40.00	—	42.00
*Selected .....	lb.	—	—	.45	Sunflower, domestic .....	lb.	—	—	—	Croton .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Powdered .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	South American .....	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	Cubeb, U.S.P. ....	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
*Lavage, American .....	lb.	.73	—	.75	Worm, American .....	lb.	.28	—	.30	Cumin .....	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Manaca .....	lb.	.24	—	.25	Levant .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Erigeron .....	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Mandrake .....	lb.	.42	—	.44	<b>SPIOS</b>									
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Capsicum, African pods .....	lb.	.18	—	.19	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Orri, Florentine bold .....	lb.	.14	—	.15	Bombay .....	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Verona .....	lb.	.11	—	.12	Japan .....	lb.	.22	—	.23	Geranium, Rose Algerian .....	lb.	8.00	—	9.50
Pareira Brava .....	lb.	.29	—	.31	Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.24	—	.25	Bourbon (Reunion) .....	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Pellitory .....	lb.	—	—	4.00	China, Selected, mata .....	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Turkish .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Pink, true .....	lb.	—	—	.20	Saigon, assortment .....	lb.	.38	—	.40	Ginger .....	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Pleurisy .....	lb.	.15	—	.16	Chilles, Japan .....	lb.	.30	—	.31	Gingergrass .....	lb.	—	—	.25
Poke .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Mombasa .....	lb.	.23	—	.24	Hemlock .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Rhatany .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.39	—	.57	Jasmine, dist. ....	oz.	—	—	10.00
Rhubarb .....	lb.	.14	—	1.50	Cloves, Zanzibar .....	lb.	.46	—	.47	Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	—	—	5.00
High Dried .....	lb.	.70	—	.75	Amboyas .....	lb.	.50	—	.51	Wood .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Penang .....	lb.	.60	—	.61	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ....	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.06	—	.07	Ginger, African .....	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14	Spike .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
American .....	lb.	2.35	—	2.50	Jamaica, grinding .....	lb.	.40	—	.41	Garden .....	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Mexican .....	lb.	—	—	.75	Japan .....	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14	Lemon, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Scammony Root .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Mace, Siauw .....	lb.	.43	—	.45	Lemongrass, Native .....	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Senega, Northern .....	lb.	.40	—	.50	Banda, No. 2 .....	lb.	.37 1/2	—	.38	Limes, Expressed .....	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Southern .....	lb.	.25	—	.27	Batavia, No. 2 .....	lb.	.34	—	.35	Distilled .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Serpentaria .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.31	—	.32	Linaloe .....	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.16	—	.17	75s-80s .....	lb.	.31	—	.32	Mace, distilled .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Stillingia .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Pepper, Black Sing. ....	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15	Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Stone .....	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4	White .....	lb.	.25	—	.25 1/2	Mustard, natural .....	lb.	25.00	—	26.00
Turner Madras .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4	Pimento, Select .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Artificial .....	lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Aleppy .....	lb.	.80	—	.90	<b>WAXES</b>									
China .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Bayberry .....	lb.	.36	—	.37	Neroli, Bigarade .....	lb.	100.00	—	120.00
Unicorn false (Helonias) .....	lb.	.24	—	.25	Bees, white .....	lb.	.65	—	.66	Petal .....	lb.	110.00	—	160.00
True (Aletris) .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4	Refined, light .....	lb.	.36	—	.37	Artificial .....	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	.29	—	.31	Dark .....	lb.	.35	—	.36	Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
*English .....	lb.	.29	—	.31	Crude, light .....	lb.	.29	—	.30	Orange, bitter .....	lb.	8.25	—	8.50
*Japanese .....	lb.	.12	—	.13	Dark .....	lb.	.29	—	.30	Sweet, West Indian .....	lb.	8.25	—	8.50
Yellow Dock .....	lb.	.12	—	.13	Candelilla .....	lb.	.81	—	.82	Italian .....	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
*Yellow Parilla .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Carnauba, Flor. ....	lb.	—	—	.35	Origanum, Imitation .....	lb.	.35	—	.45
<b>SEEDS</b>					No. 1, North Country .....	lb.	—	—	.50	Oris Concrete .....	oz.	5.00	—	5.25
Anise, Levant .....	lb.	.35	—	.36	No. 2, North Country .....	lb.	.60	—	.62	Patchouli .....	lb.	27.50	—	30.00
Star .....	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/2	No. 3, Patty Gray .....	lb.	.43	—	.44	Pennyroyal, domestic .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Spanish .....	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.06 1/2	No. 3, Chalky .....	lb.	.42	—	.43	French .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Annatto, fair .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Ceresin, Yellow .....	lb.	.13	—	.14	Peppermint, Natural, tins .....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Canary, *Spanish .....	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	White .....	lb.	.16	—	.17	Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Morocco .....	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	Japan .....	lb.	.21	—	.22	Japanese .....	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
South American .....	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Montan, crude .....	lb.	.35	—	.36	Petit Grain, So. America .....	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Caraway, African .....	lb.	.175	—	2.00	*Bleached .....	lb.	—	—	.36	French .....	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Dutch .....	lb.	.27	—	.28	Ozokerite, crude, brown .....	lb.	.35	—	.36	Pinus Sylvestris .....	lb.	—	—	2.50
Domestic .....	lb.	.175	—	1.90	*Green .....	lb.	—	—	.36	Pumilio .....	lb.	—	—	4.00
Cardamom, bleached .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	*Refined, white .....	lb.	—	—	.36	Rose, French .....	oz.	15.50	—	16.00
Celery .....	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	*Domestic .....	lb.	—	—	.36	Bulgarian .....	oz.	9.00	—	14.00
Colchicum .....	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2	Refined, yellow .....	lb.	—	—	.36	Artificial .....	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Conium .....	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p. ....	lb.	—	—	.11	Rosemary, Spanish .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Coriander, Bombay .....	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	*Foreign, 130-132 deg. n.p. ....	lb.	—	—	.11 1/2	Sandalwood, East India .....	lb.	10.75	—	11.25
Morocco, Unbleached .....	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils					West Indian .....	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Bleached .....	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	<b>Essential Oils</b>									
Cumin, Levant .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. ....	lb.	9.00	—	9.25	Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Morocco .....	lb.	.07	—	.08	Bitter, f.f. P. A. ....	lb.	9.50	—	9.75	Artificial .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Dill .....	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals					Savin .....	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Fennel, French .....	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12	Sweet .....	lb.	.70	—	.75	Spearmint .....	lb.	12.50	—	13.00
German .....	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12	Peach Kernel (Apricot) .....	lb.	.45	—	.50	Spruce .....	lb.	.90	—	.95
Bombay .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Amber, Crude .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Tansy, Amer. ....	lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Flax, whole .....	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00	Rectified .....	lb.	1.65	—	1.69	Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Ground .....	lb.	.11	—	.12	Anise, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	White, French .....	lb.	1.85	—	2.15
Foenugreek .....	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03	Bay .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Vetivert, Bourbon .....	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4	Bergamot .....	lb.	6.80	—	7.00	Wintergreen, sweet birch .....	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Chilian .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Artificial .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Genuine Gaultheria .....	lb.	9.50	—	10.50
Job's Tears, white .....	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17	*Bois de Rose .....	lb.	10.00	—	11.50	Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lobelia .....	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.14 3/4	Cajuput, Native .....	lb.	.75	—	.90	Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Wormwood, Dom. ....	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Bombay, Brown .....	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2	Camphor, Sassafras .....	lb.	.14	—	.16	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon .....	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
California Brown .....	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Japanese, white .....	lb.	.40	—	.425	Manila .....	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Chinese, Yellow .....	lb.	.28	—	.29	Caraway, Technical .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.20	Artificial .....	lb.	10.00	—	20.00
English, Yellow .....	lb.	.55	—	.56	Lead, Free .....	lb.	2.30	—	2.40	<b>OLEORESINS</b>				
Danish, Yellow .....	lb.	.32	—	.33	Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Capsicum .....	lb.	—	—	2.50
Parsley .....	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2	Cedar, Leaf .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.25	Aspidium (Malefern) .....	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Poppy, Dutch .....	lb.	.60	—	.62	Cedar Wood, light .....	lb.	.60	—	.62	Cubeb .....	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Blue, Russian .....	lb.	.92	—	.95	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy .....	lb.	—	—	26.00	Malefern .....	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Indian .....	lb.	.92	—	.95	Leaf .....	lb.	—	—	8.25	Mullein (so-called) .....	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
White Indian .....	lb.	.92	—	.95	Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.92	—	.95	*Oris, domestic .....	lb.	—	—	20.00
Quince .....	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Java .....	lb.	1.85	—	1.90	Imported .....	lb.	—	—	22.00
Rape, English .....	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	<b>AROMATIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Domestic .....	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	Acetaphenone, C.P. ....	lb.	6.25	—	6.50	Amyl Salicylate .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.00
*Nominal					Amol .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Anethol .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
					Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Anisic Aldehyde .....	lb.	—	—	8.00
					Free From Chlorine .....	lb.	—	—	2.00	Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
					Benzyl Acetate .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.50	Free From Chlorine .....	lb.	—	—	2.00
					Imported .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Benzyl Alcohol .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
					Benzyl Alcohol .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Imported .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.25



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AND

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## Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb.	—	.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	8.50	9.07
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Miscel.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	—	36.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	—	20.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Imported	lb.	—	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Heliotropin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Imported	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Imported	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.75	— .80
Mirbane, rect., drums extia.	lb.	.18	— .19
Musk Ambrette	lb.	90.00	— 95.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	50.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Miscel.			
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	—	—
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	33.00	— 35.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Rhodinol	lb.	22.00	— 24.00
Imported	lb.	33.00	— 38.00
Safrol	lb.	.80	— .90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Thymol	lb.	14.00	— 14.50
Vanillin	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Violet, artificial (Iodone)	oz.	—	20.00

## Heavy Chemicals

<b>ACIDS</b>			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.75
40 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	13.25	— 13.75
*Glacial bbls. & chysl	100 lbs.	17.00	— 17.75
Arsenious	lb.	14.75	— 15
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.46	— .48
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.80	— .90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
13 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.12	— .14
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.37	— .40
5% per cent pure	lb.	—	.35
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.12	— .13
Sulphuric	unit	.0134	— .014
*Muriatic, 18 deg. chysl.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Pure chysl. 18 deg.	cwt.	3.25	— 3.50
20 deg.	cwt.	3.50	— 3.75
22 deg.	cwt.	3.75	— 4.00
Nitric, 55 deg. carboys	lb.	.0634	— .0634
33 deg. carboys	lb.	.0634	— .07
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.0734	— .0734
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.0734	— .0834
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.32	— .35
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.2134	— .2534
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .1234
Sulphuric, Tank carlots	ton	16.00	— 18.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	— 23.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	26.00	— 28.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	26.00	— 28.00
Sulphurous com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Tanic, Tech.	lb.	—	.30
Acetone	lb.	.21	— .22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	—	.70
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.05	— .0534
Ground	lb.	.0634	— .0634
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .0634
Chrome	lb.	.1234	— .15
Potash lump	lb.	.0734	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .0834
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .30
Ground	lb.	.08	— .0934
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.15
Sulphate Iron free	cwt.	—	3.75
Commercial	cwt.	2.50	— 3.00

Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .32
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.14	— .1434
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.0834	— .1034
20 deg.	lb.	.0734	— .0934
18 deg.	lb.	.0634	— .0834
16 deg.	lb.	.0634	— .0834
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .26
Nitrate	lb.	.09	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated, white	lb.	.1734	— .18
Lump	lb.	.34	— .26
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	7.25
Dom., double bags	100 lbs.	—	7.25
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.18	— .20
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulphurett	lb.	—	.40
Crimson F.	lb.	—	.35
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	.30
No. 2	lb.	—	.35
Vermillion	lb.	—	.55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.1434	— .15
Red	lb.	.20	— .21
*Barium chloride	ton	170.00	— 185.00
Imported	ton	—	.25
Binoxide	ton	85.00	— 90.00
Carbonate	ton	10	— .11
Nitrate	ton	29.50	— 30.00
Barytes, floated, white	ton	18.00	— 20.00
Oil color	ton	90.00	— 98.00
Blanc Fixe, dry	ton	5.50	— 6.00
*Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.25
*Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	3.55
Bromine, Purified	lb.	—	.05
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	.0534
Carbide	lb.	.0134	— .0234
Carbonate	lb.	.0834	— .0434
Light	lb.	.08	— .04
Heavy	lb.	—	.2750
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	34.25
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	.12
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.0734
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	—	.08
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	—	.12
Carbon black	lb.	—	.1134
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	1.45
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	—	.23
Copper Carbonate	lb.	—	.65
Copper Oxide	lb.	—	.45
Cyanide	lb.	—	.40
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	—	8.00
Powdered	lb.	—	8.25
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	—	8.25
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	—	.12
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	—	.07
Liquid, 45 deg.	lb.	—	30.00
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	—	1.25
Acid Grade	ton	—	4.00
Fuller's Earth	cwt.	—	4.25
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	—	.15
Refined	gal.	—	.1434
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	—	.1434
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	.1434
Granulated	lb.	—	.1334
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	—	.09
Paste	lb.	—	.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	.09
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	.1034
Foreign	lb.	—	.0834
Red, American	lb.	—	.0834
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.0834
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	.0834
dry	lb.	—	.13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.08
English	lb.	—	.08
Lithopore	lb.	—	.35
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	.17
Acetate	100 lbs.	—	65.00
Sulphur solution	gal.	—	.0834
Magnesite	ton	—	.20
L.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	.13
Magnesium Sulphate	ton	—	.20
Chloride fused	ton	—	.13
Manganese Chloride	lb.	—	.20
Dioxide	lb.	—	.20
Sulphate	lb.	—	.40
Nickel oxide	lb.	—	.15
Salts, single	lb.	—	.14
double	lb.	—	.70
Nitre Cake	ton	—	.35
Paris Green	lb.	—	.50
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	.40
Yellow	lb.	—	.50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	.40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	—	1.50
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	—	1.75
True Dental	bbl.	—	.30
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	—	.80
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.40
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	—	.35
Bicarbonate	lb.	—	.37

\*Nominal

Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P.	lb.	.58	— .60
80-85 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .22
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	.29	— .30
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .15
Powdered, American	lb.	.15	— .16
Japanese	lb.	.1434	— .15
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	2.50	— 2.60
Metabisulphite	lb.	.42	— .45
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	.70	— .75
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	.90	— .95
Yellow	lb.	.38	— .40
Sulphate, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50	— .53
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.1334	— .14
Salt Cake	ton	30.00	— 32.00
Silver Nitrate	oz.	.67	— .68
*Soda Ash, 58 p.a. light	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.53
*Dense, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.70
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	lb.	—	7.00
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Flake, future	100 lbs.	5.90	— 6.00
*Sodium Acetate	lb.	.12	— .1234
Bichromate	lb.	.33	— .34
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulphite	ton	.0634	— .07
Bisulphate	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate, Sal. in bbls.	cwt.	1.60	— 1.70
Chlorate	lb.	.10	— .11
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.27	— .29
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .25
Fluoride	lb.	.18	— .19
Hydrosulphite	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	3.40	— 3.60
Kerns	100 lbs.	—	3.85
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	3.90	— 3.95
Nitrite	lb.	.2134	— .22
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.07	— .0734
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.08	— .0834
Anhydrous	lb.	.1634	— .17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .34
Silicate, 60 deg.	cwt.	2.85	— 3.50
40 deg.	cwt.	1.80	— 1.90
*Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .0934
*30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.0434	— .05
Sulphite	lb.	.0434	— .0434
Sulphate, Gl'b salt	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10
Anhydrous	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphocyanide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.26	— .27
Sulphur Chloride, red	lb.	.07	— .09
Yellow	lb.	.06	— .08
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.09	— .12
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	— 30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.75
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.20	— 3.30
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.55	— 3.90
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .6734
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.43	— .45
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.25
Zinc carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated	lb.	.13	— .1334
Cyanide	lb.	.45	— .47
Dust	lb.	.10	— .13
Oxide, French	lb.	.1134	— .1134
American	lb.	.0934	— .10
Sulphate	lb.	.0834	— .04

## Metals

<b>Tin</b>			
Straits	cwt.	—	62.25
Banco	cwt.	—	61.00
American, pure	cwt.	—	62.50
99% pure	cwt.	—	61.25
<b>Copper</b>			
Prime Lake	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Electrolytic	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Casting	cwt.	18.37	— 18.59
<b>Lead</b>			
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	—	8.50
<b>Zinc (Spelter)</b>			
Shipment	cwt.	8.00	— 8.10
Prompt	cwt.	7.75	— 7.80
<b>Antimony</b>			
Chinese and Japanese	cwt.	9.75	— 9.875
<b>Aluminum</b>			
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	33.00	— 33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	30.50	— 31.50
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	29.00	— 30.00
Powdered	cwt.	—	42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
<b>Nickel</b>			
Ingot	cwt.	42.00	— 43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	43.00

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## Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth. (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium .....	— 1.46
Cobalt .....	2.50 — 3.00
Mercury .....	— 95.00
Platinum, pure .....	— 115.00
Iridium .....	— 300.00
Palladium .....	— 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Bolivian, Chinese .....	— 7.50
Bolivian .....	8.50 — 10.40
Scheelite, Amer. ....	— 15.00
Japanese .....	— 7.00
Silver .....	— .96 3/4

## Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate .... 100 lbs.	7.15 — 7.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	— 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— 48.00
Cyanamide .....	4.00 — 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	
works .....	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda .....	3.90 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	
Chicago .....	7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock—	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	2.50 — 2.60

## Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)	
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	— 2.45
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	
tilled, bbls. .... gal.	— 2.30
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	
tilled, bbls. .... gal.	— 2.22
Pitch, prime .....	8.50 — 10.50
*Rosins, B .....	— 19.40
D .....	— 20.00
E .....	— 20.10
F .....	— 20.25
G .....	— 20.25
H .....	— 20.25
I .....	— 20.25
J .....	— 20.25
K .....	— 20.25
L .....	— 20.25
M .....	— 20.25
N .....	— 20.25
WG .....	— 20.25
WW .....	— 20.25
Rosin Oil, first run .....	— .60
Second run .....	— .94
Tar, kiln-burnt .....	— 14.50
Retort .....	— 15.50

## Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
*Benzol, C. P. .... gal.	27 — 32 1/2
(90 p.c.) .....	25 — 30 1/2
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c., dark, gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Straw, 97-99 p.c. .... gal.	1.10 — 1.20
Tar Acid Oil, 28 p.c. .... gal.	— .40
50 p.c. .... gal.	— .40
Cresol, U.S.P. .... gal.	— .18
Cresosote oil .....	40 — 45
Dip. oil .....	37 1/2 — 40
*Naphthalene, balls .....	—
*Flake .....	14 — 16
Phenol .....	12 — 17
Export .....	23 — 28
Pitch, various grades .....	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha .....	25 — 30 1/2
Toluol, pure .....	28 — 33 1/2
Xylol .....	40 — 45

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic .....	2.85 — 3.00
Acid B .....	— 2.25
Acid Broenner's .....	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloracetic .....	.55 — .60
*Acid Cleave .....	1.90 — 2.00
Acid F (delta acid) .....	3.50 — 3.75
*Acid H .....	2.25 — 2.50
Acid Metanilic .....	— 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude ..	—
Refined .....	1.10 — 1.15
*Acid Neville & Winther's ..	1.90 — 2.00
Acid Phthalic .....	.50 — .55
Anhydride .....	.45 — .60
Acid Picramic .....	1.00 — 1.05
Acid Pteric .....	.25 — .30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude ..	.28 — .30
Refined .....	.35 — .40
Acid Tobias .....	2.25 — 2.35
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P. .... gal.	3.10 — 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P. .... gal.	6.25 — 6.75
*Wood ref., 85 p.c. .... gal.	— 2.65
97 p.c. .... gal.	— 2.80
Pure .....	— 3.50
*Denatured, 180 proof .....	1.10 — 1.11
188 proof .....	1.12 — 1.13
Second Hands .....	1.03 — 1.05

p-Amidoacetanilide .....	1.50 — 2.00
p-Aminodiphenylamine .....	1.15 — 1.30
p-Amidophenol .....	2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride .....	2.60 — 2.75
o-Amidophenol .....	3.00 — 3.50
*Aniline Oil .....	.35 — .38 1/2
*Aniline Salt .....	.47 — .50
Aniline for red .....	.60 — .65
Antlraquinone .....	— 3.50
Paste, 25 p.c. .... lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c. .... lb.	.75 — 1.00
Bayer's Salt .....	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech. .... lb.	.65 — .75

U.S.P. & F.F.C., see Aromatic	
*Benzidine Base .....	1.35 — 1.40
*Benzidine Sulphate .....	1.10 — 1.15
Benzonate of Soda, U.S.P. .... lb.	.75 — .85
Benzoyl chloride .....	1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 98-97 .....	.26 — .30
Carbazol .....	1.00 — 1.25
Chlorbenzol .....	.38 — .20
Chlorhydrin .....	2.00 — 2.10
Diamidophenol .....	— 6.50
Dianisidine .....	9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorbenzol .....	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorbenzol .....	.10 — .15
Dichlorbenzol, mixed .....	.07 1/2 — .08
Diethylamine .....	1.40 — 1.45
Dimethylaniline .....	1.45 — 1.50
*Dinitrophenol .....	.40 — .50
*Dinitrobenzol .....	.35 — .38
Dinitrochlorbenzol .....	.30 — .32
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.45 — .50
Dinitrotoluol .....	.43 — .45

Dioxynaphthalene .....	—
Diphenylamine .....	.80 — .85
Ethyl Bromide .....	1.05 — 1.10
"G" Salt .....	.90 — 1.00
Hydroquinone .....	1.50 — 2.00
Hydroquinone .....	1.80 — 2.00
Methylantraquinone .....	—
Michler's Ketone .....	4.00 — 4.50
Monochlorbenzol .....	.18 — .20
*Monoethylaniline .....	2.00 — 2.40
Naphthalenediamine .....	—
a-Naphthol, crude .....	1.00 — 1.05
Refined .....	1.35 — 1.45
*b-Naphthol, distilled .....	.85 — .90
Sublimed .....	.90 — .95
*a-Naphthylamine .....	.60 — .70
Sublimed .....	— 2.50
*Neville & Winther's Acid ..	1.90 — 2.00
*m-Nitraniline .....	1.00 — 1.05
*p-Nitraniline .....	— 1.75

p-Nitroacetanilide .....	.80 — .55
Nitrobenzol .....	.16 — .17
Nitrochlorbenzol .....	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene .....	.30 — .35
p-Nitrophenol .....	.80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine .....	3.25 — 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine .....	3.50 — 4.00
o-Nitrophenol .....	.75 — .85
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	1.90 — 2.00
p-Nitrotoluol .....	— 1.50
Nitrotoluol .....	.16 — .18
o-Nitrotoluol .....	.25 — .30
Phenolphthaleine .....	1.50 — 1.60
p-Phenylenediamine .....	2.65 — 3.00
m-Phenylenediamine .....	1.15 — 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine ..	2.50 — 2.75
Phthalic Anhydride .....	.45 — .60
Phosgene .....	— .75
"R" Salt .....	— .90
Resorcin, Technical .....	3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate .....	.75 — .80
Schaeffer's Salt .....	.75 — .80
o-Toluene Sulphonamide .....	2.75 — 3.00
Tolidin .....	— 1.75
Sulphate .....	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed .....	.55 — .60
o-Toluidine .....	.40 — .45
p-Toluidine .....	2.00 — 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine .....	1.25 — 1.35
Triphenyl Phosphate .....	— 1.00
Xylidine .....	.45 — .50

COAL-TAR COLORS	
Black .....	1.15 — 1.70
Blue .....	3.00 — 5.00
Brown .....	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin .....	2.50 — 3.50
Orange 11 .....	.55 — .60
Orange 111 .....	1.00 — 1.25
Red .....	1.30 — 1.50
Scarlet .....	— 1.00
Violet 10B .....	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R. ....	— 1.50
Alpine Yellow .....	2.00 — 7.50
Alkali Blue, Dom. ....	— 4.75
Azo Yellow .....	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S. ....	— 4.50
Nominal	

Erythrosine .....	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2G. ....	— 1.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ....	— 1.00
Granine .....	8.75 — 9.25
Indigotine, conc. ....	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotine, paste .....	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green .....	— 1.30
Naphthylamine Red .....	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G., contract .....	2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc. ....	.50 — .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type ..	12.00 — 14.00
Ponceau .....	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R .....	1.00 — 1.25
Tartrazine, Dom. ....	1.50 — 2.00
Uranine .....	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss. ....	6.00 — 7.00

## DIRECT COLORS:

Black .....	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc. ....	— 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX .....	— 2.00
Blue 2B .....	.70 — 1.00
Brown R .....	— 1.00
Brown G .....	— .50
Bordeaux .....	1.75 — 2.50
Fast Pink .....	— 3.75
Fast Red .....	3.50 — 4.00
Fast Yellow .....	1.50 — 2.00
Yellow .....	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't .....	2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B. ....	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B. ....	1.40 — 1.50
Chrysophenine, Dom. ....	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type. ....	.90 — 1.00
Oxamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	5.00 — 5.25
Oxamine Violet .....	7.00 — 8.00

## OIL COLORS:

Black .....	.70 — 1.00
Blue .....	1.65 — 2.00
Orange .....	1.40 — 1.50
Red 111 .....	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet .....	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow .....	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	— .50

## SULPHUR COLORS:

Black .....	.20 — .30
Blue .....	.70 — 1.25
Brown .....	.35 — .45
Green .....	1.00 — 1.00
Yellow .....	.90 — 1.00

## CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright. ....	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium .....	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	— 1.00
Alizarin Cyanine .....	10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange .....	— 1.00
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G. ....	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R. ....	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue .....	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown .....	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	1.50 — 1.50
Chrome Red .....	— 1.50
Gallocyanine .....	3.25 — 4.00

## BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O .....	2.50 — 2.50
Auramine OO .....	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown Y. ....	.90 — 1.00
Bismarck Brown R. ....	1.20 — 1.50
Brilliant Green Crystals. ....	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R .....	.75 — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y .....	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet .....	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals. ....	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste. ....	.85 — .90
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom. ....	5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsin Base, Dom. ....	— 4.50
Magenta Acid, Dom. ....	4.25 — 4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals. ....	— 4.25
Malachite Green, Powd. ....	3.50 — 4.00
Methylene Blue, tech. ....	2.75 — 3.00
Medicinal .....	— 10.00
Methyl Violet, 2B. ....	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet 6B .....	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	— .50
Nigrosine, water sol., blue. ....	— .50
Phosphine G. Domestic. ....	7.00 — 8.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't. ....	15.00 — 20.00
Safranin .....	— 3.50
Victoria Blue B. ....	— 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. ....	— 3.50
Victoria Blue, crys. ....	— 1.50
Victoria Green .....	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red .....	7.00 — 7.50
Victoria Yellow .....	7.00 — 7.50

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**Aniline Salts**  
**Ortho Toluidine**  
**Schaeffer's Salt**  
**Lithol Red R**  
**Ortho Nitro Toluol**  
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**Montcalm**  
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Dinitrobenzol  
 Dinitrotoluol  
 Diphenylamine  
 Ortho Toluidine  
 Sodium  
 Naphthionate  
 Sulphanilic Acid

*Quality*

*Service*

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.  
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 Chemical Products Division

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## Fast Vat Dyes

made by

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INDUSTRY**

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

**"CIBA"**

Blue, Violet, Yellow, Red, Scar-  
let and Bordeaux

**"CIBANON"**

Green, Yellow and Orange

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Samples and quotations from

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654 Greenwich Street, New York

## Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed .....	lb.	.08 1/4	— .06
Carmine No. 40 .....	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal .....	lb.	.60	— .62
Gambier, see tanning .....			
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.20
Oudes .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Guatemala .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras .....	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.25	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo .....	lb.	.26	— .29
Chinese .....	lb.	.34	— .36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning .....			
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.00 1/4	— .10 1/4
Aleppy .....	lb.	.11	— .11 1/4

## DYEWOODS

Barwood .....	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks .....	ton	50.00	— 55.00
Chips .....	lb.	.06	— .06
Hypernic, chips .....	lb.	.07	— .09
Logwood Sticks .....	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips .....	lb.	.04 1/2	— .08 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning .....			
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.22	— .25

## DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double .....	lb.	.24	— .27
Triple .....	lb.	.19	— .19
Concentrated .....	lb.	.24	— .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning .....			
Rangoon, boxes .....	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid .....	lb.	.11	— .12
Tablet .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French .....	lb.	—	—
English .....	lb.	.24	— .26
Concentrated .....	lb.	—	—
Flavine .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid .....	lb.	.24	— .22
Crystals .....	lb.	.30	— .40
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall .....	lb.	.25	— .27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg. ....	lb.	.16	— .18
*Crystals .....	lb.	.28	— .30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.20	— .30
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	.22	— .31
*Crystals .....	lb.	.28	— .39
*51 deg., Twaddle .....	lb.	.13	— .17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg. ....	lb.	.00	— .16
Crystals .....	lb.	—	— .30
Persian Berries .....	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning .....			
Quercitron, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
*Powdered, 100 p.c. ....	lb.	.14	— .18

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Technical .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.12
Blood, imported .....	lb.	.66	— .68
Domestic .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue .....	lb.	.20	— .25
Soluble .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Turkey Red Oil .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins .....	lb.	—	— .12
500-lb. casks .....	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots .....	lb.	—	— .10

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum .....	per 100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow .....	per 100 lbs.	6.25	— 7.00
Potato, white or canary .....	lb.	.13	— .15
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt. ....	—	—	— 6.00
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt. ....	—	—	— 8.00
Potato, Domestic .....	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Imported, duty paid .....	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Tapioca flour, high grade .....	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Medium grade .....	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Low grade .....	lb.	.08	— .05 1/4

\*Nominal

## Tanning Materials

Algarobilla .....	ton	—	—
Divi Divi .....	ton	72.00	— 75.00
Hemlock Bark .....	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan. ....	ton	72.00	— 80.00
Bark, S. A. ....	ton	64.00	— 67.00
Myrobalans, J1 .....	ton	—	— 65.00
J2 .....	ton	48.00	— 50.00
B1 .....	ton	58.00	— 60.00
B2 .....	ton	—	— 47.50
R2 .....	ton	—	— 47.50
Oak Bark .....	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground .....	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough .....	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground .....	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan. ....	ton	—	— 80.00
Ground .....	ton	—	— 70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c. ....	ton	80.00	— 60.00
Beard, 40 p.c. ....	ton	75.00	— 80.00
Wattle Bark .....	ton	80.00	— 85.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. f.o.b. wks. ....	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Clarified, 25 p.c. bbls. ....	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/4
Crystals, 60 p.c. ....	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.10	— .11
Common .....	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Cubas, Singapore .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.10	— .11
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	—	—
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.12	— .12 1/4
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c. ....	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4
*Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/4
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching .....	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
*Solid, 63 p.c. tan ordinary .....	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
*Clarified .....	lb.	—	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids .....	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/4
Powd., 50 p.c. tan. ....	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03
Sumac, liquid, tan. ....	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod Newfoundland .....	gal.	1.27	— 1.33
Domestic, prime .....	gal.	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland .....	bbl.	80.00	— 85.00
Norwegian .....	bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Degras, American .....	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
English .....	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Neutral .....	lb.	.11	— .15
Herring .....	gal.	—	— .90
Horse .....	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime .....	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime .....	gal.	—	— 1.85
No. 1 .....	gal.	—	— 1.40
Extra, No. 1 .....	gal.	—	— 1.40
No. 2 .....	gal.	—	— 1.35
Menhaden, Light strained .....	gal.	—	— 1.18
Yellow, bleached .....	gal.	—	— 1.20
Extra, bleached, wintergal. ....	—	—	— 1.22
Crude, f.o.b. works .....	gal.	—	— .85
Neatfoot, 20 deg. ....	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test .....	gal.	—	— 2.05
40 deg., cold test .....	gal.	—	— 1.90
Dark .....	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Prime .....	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Oleo, Oil .....	lb.	.21 1/4	— .23
Red (Crude Oleic Acid) .....	lb.	.16	— .16 1/4
Saponified .....	lb.	.16 1/4	— .16 1/4
Sod .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural water, 38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	—	—

\*Nominal

Stearic, single pressed .....	lb.	.25 1/4	— .26 1/4
Double pressed .....	lb.	.27	— .27 1/2
Triple pressed .....	lb.	.29	— .29 1/4
Tallow, acidless .....	gal.	—	— 1.60
Prime .....	gal.	—	— 1.50
Whale, natural winter .....	gal.	—	— 1.30
Bleached, winter .....	gal.	—	— 1.35
Crude tanks, Coast .....	lb.	—	— .13

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls. ....	lb.	—	— .20
Cases .....	lb.	—	— .21
No. 3 .....	lb.	.18 1/2	— .19
China Wood Oil, bbls. ....	lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls. ....	lb.	.18 1/2	— .18 1/4
Tanks .....	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Cochin, bbls., Dom. ....	lb.	.20	— .20 1/2
*Tanks .....	lb.	.18 1/2	— .18 1/4
Manila, tanks, coast .....	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Edible .....	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Copra .....	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls. ....	lb.	.20	— .21
Crude, Tanks .....	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
*Barrels .....	lb.	.17 1/2	— .18
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks .....	lb.	—	— .16
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls. ....	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
*White .....	lb.	—	— .24 1/2
Winter, yellow .....	lb.	.21	— .21 1/2
Hempseed .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Linseed, raw car lots .....	gal.	—	— 1.72
5 barrel lots .....	gal.	—	— 1.75
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....	gal.	—	— 1.78
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....	gal.	—	— 1.80
Raw, tanks .....	gal.	—	— 1.65
English .....	gal.	—	— 1.40
Olive, denatured .....	gal.	2.85	— 2.95
Edible .....	gal.	3.15	— 3.20
Foots .....	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Palm Lagos, casks .....	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
Benin .....	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4
Niger .....	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4
Palm Kernel, domestic .....	lb.	.20	— .20 1/2
Imported .....	lb.	.18 1/4	— .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, refined .....	lb.	.24	— .25
Crude, f.o.b. mills .....	lb.	—	— .19
Oriental, coast, tanks .....	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Perilla, coast tanks .....	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Bbls., N. Y. ....	lb.	—	—
Poppy Seed .....	gal.	—	— 2.25
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbl. ....	gal.	1.70	— 1.72
*Blown .....	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Crude, coast, tanks .....	lb.	.18 1/2	— .19
*Sesame, domestic, edible .....	gal.	—	— 1.50
*Imported .....	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, coast, May .....	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
Futures .....	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
New York, bbls. ....	lb.	.17	— .17 1/4
Edible .....	lb.	.19 1/4	— .19 1/4
Walnut, Crude .....	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white .....	lb.	.15	— .15 1/4
Yellow .....	lb.	.13 1/4	— .13 1/2
House .....	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4
Grease, Brown .....	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/2
Lard City .....	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Compound .....	lb.	.22	— .22 1/2
Stearine, lard .....	lb.	.27	— .28
Oleo .....	lb.	.16 1/2	— .16 1/2
Tallow, edible .....	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
City, Special .....	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible .....	lb.	.16 1/4	— .16 1/2
City Fancy .....	lb.	.15 1/4	— .16
Prime Packers .....	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16 1/4
Grease, Choice White .....	lb.	.14 1/2	— .14 1/4
*A White .....	lb.	.14 1/4	— .14 1/2
*B White .....	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Yellow .....	lb.	.13 1/2	— .13 1/4
Brown .....	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13 1/4
Bone .....	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
House .....	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4
Stearine, prime oleo .....	lb.	.16	— .16 1/4
Lard, leaf .....	lb.	.20	— .20 1/2

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—	— 54.50	—
f.o.b. New Orleans ..	—	— 56.00	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	— 53.00	—
New Orleans ..	—	—	—
*Corn Cake ..	short ton	—	—
Meal ..	short ton	65.00	— 70.00
Linseed cake, dom. ....	short ton	—	— 63.00
Linseed Meal ..	short ton	—	— 62.00

\*Nominal



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**Phthalic Anhydride**  
**PURE Needle CRYSTALS**

Moisture	None
Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
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Ash	0.03%
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	99.97%
MELTING POINT	131.9°C.

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**ACIDS**—Cresylic, 74 cks., Carbelicum Wood Preserving Co., Hull; 57 drums, C. D. Stone & Co., Hull; 92 drums, General Bakelite Co., Liverpool; Formic, 144 pgs., American Trading Co., Rouen. Miscellaneous, 1 cs., Eastman Kodak Co., Vera Cruz; 1 cs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Marcellles; Tartaric, 10 bbls., F. G. Hall Trading Co., Liverpool; 40 kegs., E. Bertolli, Liverpool; 13 cs., Trilum, Garrish, Genoa.

**ALMONDS**—200 bgs., P. Francisco, Marcellles; 350 bgs., Irving National Bank, Catania; 50 bgs., Browning Bros., Catania; 100 bgs., British Bank, Catania; 400 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Catania; 431 bgs., G. Scavona, Catania; 620 bgs., Imperial Bank, Catania; 100 bgs., W. K. Grace & Co., Catania; 50 bgs., König Bros., Catania; 150 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania.

**AMIDS**—90 cks., Rhodia Chemical Co., Marcellles.

**AMMONIUM**—Carbonate, 46 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; Muriate, 81 cks., Wing & Evans, Inc., Liverpool; 39 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool; 67 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 20 cks., C. de P. Field, Co., Bristol; Berchlerite, 800 cs., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol.

**ANNATTO**—50 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston.

**ANTIMONY**—Sulphide, 438 cks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., South Pacific Ports; 7 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Central American Ports; 10 cks., Hummel & Robinson, London.

**ARCHIL**—17 cks., W. A. Ross & Bros., Incorporated, Liverpool.

**ARGOLS**—170 cks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

**BAISAM**—Copiba, 27 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Maracabo; 16 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Cristobal; 15 cs., Ultramarine Corporation, Cristobal; 8 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cristobal; 5 cs., 6 cs., Silva Busenine, Cristobal; 25 cs., Neuss, Hesselein & Co., Cristobal; 8 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Cristobal; 12 cs., H. A. Astlett & Co., Para; 11 cs., Neuss, Hesselein & Co., Porto Colombia; 23 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Porto Colombia.

**BARIUM**—Binoxide, 63 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull.

**BARK**—Cinchona, 34 bls., F. Griffin & Co., Colombo; 64 bls., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Southern Pacific Ports; Mangrove, 216 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Fort Natal; Guilaiva, 999 bls., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

**BEANS**—Cocoa, 200 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Liverpool; 124 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracabo; 62 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracabo; 22 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracabo; 200 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 250 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, South Pacific Ports; 60 bgs., Neuss, Hesselein & Co., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal; 150 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Cristobal; 5,000 bgs., 2,000 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Cristobal; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., W. J. Farrell, Cristobal; 1,600 bgs., R. A. Putnam, Cristobal; 1,000 bgs., 500 bgs., Huth & Co., Cristobal; 500 bgs., Andean Trading Co., Cristobal; 100 bgs., Neuss, Hesselein & Co., Cristobal; 272 bgs., Lawrence, Turnure & Co., Cristobal; 900 bgs., Bank of New York, Cristobal; 300 bgs., National City Bank, Cristobal; 100 bgs., F. C. Luth & Co., Cristobal; 150 bgs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Cristobal; 23 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 63 bgs., Arkell & Douglas, Inc., Paramaribo; Vanilla, 43 cs., French American Corporation, Marcellles.

**BITTERWOOD**—45 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., St. Annis Bay.

**CAMPOR**—Crude, 1 bx., F. H. Liggett Co., Hamilton.

**CASEIN**—1,672 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 27 bgs., Newberry & Fernandez, Beschtet, Buenos Aires; 488 bgs., Fourth Atlantic Bank, Buenos Aires.

**CHALK**—Precipitated, 80 bgs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Liverpool; 400 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol.

**CHEMICALS**—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., T. J. Wilmet & Co., London; 1 cs., H. & W. St. John Co., London; 2 cs., T. Neuss, London; 13 cs., Heine & Co., Antwerp.

**COCOBOLO**—504 pieces, Mercantile Bank of America, Central American Ports; 288 pgs.,

P. N. Gray & Co., Cristobal; 395 pgs., G. H. Pearson, Cristobal; 292 pgs., Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Cristobal; 613 pgs., Holmshurst Co., Cristobal.

**COPRA**—44 bgs., M. A. De Leon & Co., Colon; 43 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Cristobal.

**CRISOL**—265 cks., Celluloid Co., London.

**CUTTLEFISH BONE**—6 cks., Hershey Seed Co., Marcellles.

**DINITROBENZOL**—1 drum, American Cronal Co., Hull.

**DINITROXYL**—1 drum, American Cronal Co., Hull.

**DRAGONS BLOOD**—11 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

**DRUGS**—Crude, 10 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Miscellaneous, 1 cs., Compagnia Duval, Bremen; 1 cs., W. Imlay, Vera Cruz.

**DYES**—Aniline, 1 cs., Nitrate Agency Co., Liverpool; 6 kegs, 1 cs., A. Penchot, Incorporated, Antwerp; Aniline Colors, 39 cks., W. F. Sykes & Co., Bremen.

**EXTRACTS**—Vanilla, 15 cs., Gomez, Sloan, Inc., Vera Cruz; 14 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 16 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

**FLOWERS**—Chamille, 20 bls., A. Stallman & Co., Leghorn.

**FRUIT SALT**—130 cs., Meadows, Wye & Co., London.

**GELATIN**—28 cs., P. C. Zuhlke, Antwerp; 38 bls., Franch Trading Co., Antwerp.

**GLYCERIN**—1 pgs., Gambaro & Co., Talcahuano.

**GUM**—Aloes, 1,000 cs., C. F. Hernandez Sons, Aruba; 202 cs., R. Desvernine, Aruba; Chicla, 4 bgs., Bech, Van Sien & Co., Vera Cruz; 1,578 bgs., Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; 1 cs., Gomez, Sloan, Inc., Vera Cruz.

**GREASE**—Wool, 100 bbls., Innis Spelden & Co., Hull.

**HERBS**—26 bls., F. H. Humbert, Genoa.

**HOPS**—70 bls., Schwarz & Son, Antwerp.

**INDIGO**—15 cks., 16 cks., F. B. Robert & Co., Southampton.

**INSECTICIDES**—2 cs., Maltus & Ware, London.

**IODINE**—219 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen Co., Talcahuano.

**IRON OXIDE**—64 cks., 70 cks., E. M. & F. Waid, Liverpool; 28 cks., Reichard, Coulston, Incorporated, Liverpool; 16 cks., Karvenbach, Bullock & Co., Liverpool; 200 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga.

**LEAVES**—Senna, 60 bgs., American Shipping Co., Alexandria.

**LIME JUICE**—300 cs., J. F. Smith & Co., London.

**MAGNESIUM**—Carbonate, 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Hull; Sulphate, 10 bbls., F. F. Niergi, Genoa.

**MANGANESE**—Sulphate, 20 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Liverpool.

**MEDICINES**—Miscellaneous, 1 bg., W. R. Grace & Co., Colombo; 5 cs., T. Nevins, London; 10 cs., Monticelli Bros., Genoa.

**MERCURY**—11 flasks, I. Kubie, Tampico.

**MYRABOLANS**—9,098 pockets, National Bank of South America, Ltd., Calcutta.

**NICKEL**—Sulphate, 86 cks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol.

**OILS**—Lincseed, 435 bbls., Clement & Son, Bristol; Olive, 800 cs., National Park Bank, Malaga; 2 cs., Lunham & Moore, Malaga; 550 cs., Park & Tilford, Marcellles; 200 cs., Nicelle Olive Oil Co., Marcellles.

**Palm**, 1 cs., S. L. Van Nierop, Belawan; 161 cks., J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 23 cks., W. R. Kirk, Liverpool; 79 cks., Fourth St., National Bank, Liverpool; Sed, 100 bbls., F. Kaiser Co., Bristol.

**OILS ESSENTIAL**—Cinnamon Leaf, 23 cs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; Lavender, 1 cs., G. Watermeyer, Marcellles; 53 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marcellles; Lemon, 100 1/4 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messina; Linaloe, E. Kammermeyer, Vera Cruz; Miscellaneous, 3 cs., Camponella Bros., Messina; 7 cs., Delphi Product Co., Marcellles; 14 cs., A. Chiris, Marcellles; 13 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marcellles; 133 cs., Dilschian Bros., Messina; 100 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 40 1/4 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Messina; 618 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 261 cs., J. B. Horner, Catania; 80 cs., Barclay & Co., Catania; 40 cs., L. Crescenti, Catania; 5 cs., M. A. Beel, Naples; Orange, 2 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 28 cs., Huth, Gillespie

& Co., Kingston; Petit Grain, 20 cs., National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires; Rose, Attar, 10 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Bouray.

**OPIMUM**—1 cs., S. H. Semack, Constantinople.

**PEEL**—Lemon, 110 half pipes, 105 pgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Messina; 30 half pipes, Smith & Schipper, Messina; 1 pgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Messina; 1 half pipes, Lazard Freres, Messina; Orange, 80 half pipes, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Messina; 2 half pipes, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Messina; 50 pgs., Lazard Freres, Messina; 100 pipes, Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Catania; 60 pipes, East River National Bank, Catania.

**PERFUMERY**—Miscellaneous, 1 drum Davies, Turner & Co., London; 1 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Liverpool; 90 cs., France & New York Medicine Co., Cristobal; 2 cs., Monticelli Bros., Genoa; 5 pgs., Downing's Foreign Express, Southampton; 145 pgs., A. H. Smith & Co., Southampton; 3 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Southampton; 37 cs., M. Levy, Southampton; 72 cs., C. Baer & Co., Southampton; 29 cs., T. Prindle & Co., Southampton; 6 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Marcellles.

**POTASH**—50 bbls., E. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol.

**POTASSIUM SALTS**—Cyanide, 1 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Liverpool; Permanganate, 1 cs., National Park Bank, Buenos Aires; Sulphate, 20 bgs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Liverpool.

**QUININE**—280 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Tandjong Priok; Sulphate, 400 cs., American Express Co., Tandjong Priok; 2 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Southampton.

**ROOTS**—Althea, 9 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn; Colombo, 6 bgs., E. Lilly & Co., London; Dandelion, 8 bgs., 3 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Gentian, 218 bgs., Garcia, Liqui Co., Bilbao; Jalap, 29 bgs., E. C. Prado, Vera Cruz; 15 bgs., Richard & Co., Vera Cruz; Licorice, 418 bls., Medina Co., Seville; 28 cs., Medina Co., Seville; Orris, 36 pgs., J. L. Hopkins, Leghorn; Pareira Brava, 6 bgs., Draper Co., Liverpool; Sarsaparilla, 4 bls., H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico; 221 bls., E. C. Prado, Vera Cruz.

**SEEDS**—Annatto, 80 bgs., Colonial Bank, Kingston; Canary, 1,783 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 1,723 bgs., Van Baken Co., Buenos Aires; Castor, 135 bbls., Canadian Pacific Co., Hull; Celery, 20 bls., Irving National Bank, Marcellles; Flaxseed, 40 bgs., A. C. Fetterolf, Liverpool; Mustard, 420 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; Rapeseed, 195 bgs., Maxim, Hershey & Co., Buenos Aires.

**SILVER**—Sulphide, 17 cs., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen Co., Talcahuano.

**SOAP**—Olive, 25 cs., Hernandez & Moran, Las Palmas; 2 cs., E. Saundra & Co., Las Palmas; 10 cs., National City Bank, Las Palmas.

**SODIUM SALTS**—Hydrosulphate, 60 kegs, J. Aron & Co., Liverpool; 5 kegs, Robertson & Co., Liverpool; 15 kegs, Meadows, Wye & Co., Liverpool; Hypsulphite, 8 kegs, Meadows, Wye & Co., Liverpool; 60 kegs, Brewer & Co., Liverpool; 20 kegs, Nuttall, Pickhardt & Co., Liverpool; Nitrate, 427 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 23,646 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique.

**SPICES**—Cassia, 700 bls., Irving National Bank, Padang; 84 pgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; 37 pgs., Frank Tea & Spice Co., Padang; 1,608 pgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Padang; 154 bgs., Hagemeier Trading Co., Tandjong Priok; Cloves, 31 bls., Frame & Co., Liverpool; Steams, 3 bls., Frame & Co., Liverpool; Ginger, 60 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; 389 bgs., 325 bgs., Frame & Co., Liverpool; 7 bgs., Lewis German & Co., London; 217 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; 130 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; Mace, 40 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; Nutmegs, 10 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; 308 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Padang; 660 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Padang; Pepper, Black, 570 bgs., Old & Wallace, Liverpool.

**SPONGES**—23 bls., American Sponge & Chamols Co., Havana; 35 bls., National Sponge & Chamols Co., Havana; 17 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana.

**SULPHIDES**—214 cks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Cristobal.

**TALCUM POWDER**—95 pgs., A. H. Smith & Co., Southampton.

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**WATER-Floral**, 28 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; Mineral, 282 cs., R. B. Henry Co., Liverpool.

**WAX**—Bees, 72 sks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 24 bgs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Cristobal; 30 pkgs., Chemical National Bank, Talcahuano; 141 bgs., Handelsmaatschappij Transmarina, Talcahuano; 66 bgs., Neuss, Hesselstein & Co., Talcahuano; Carnauba, 282 bgs., London & Brazil Bank, Para; 278 bgs., Bank of New York, Para;

11 bgs., Lazard Freres, Para; 55 bgs., National City Bank, Para; 113 bgs., Irving National Bank, Para; Mineral, 157 bgs., Strohl & Pitsch, Antwerp; Montan, 58 pkgs., Strohl & Pitsch, Antwerp.

**ZINC OXIDE**—45 csks., Sleman & Elting, Liverpool.

### Business Brevities

British Dyestuffs, Ltd., has opened an office in Montreal, Canada.

Walter F. Sykes & Co., Inc., have moved to 8 Lispenard street, New York.

The new home of Swan & Finch is located at 522 Fifth avenue, near 44th street.

The Williamsburg Chemical Co. has moved to offices at 61 Broadway, New York.

The Meteor Products Co., has removed from 15 Park Row, to 66 West Broadway, New York.

J. M. McGrath & Co., chemical brokers, are now located at Nos. 12, 14, 16 John street, New York.

Samuel P. Stedler & Co. are to incorporate in Pennsylvania as consulting, research, and analytical chemists.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., have purchased land adjoining their factory and will erect a warehouse and other buildings.

The Marsden-Sewell Corporation, dye intermediates and chemicals, has removed to its new offices at 56 Pine street, New York.

F. W. Braun, of the Braun Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was a business visitor in San Francisco early in May.

Fire in the storage yards of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, destroyed 1,500 barrels of resin and glycerin, valued at \$30,000.

The Midland Chemical Co., Argo, Ill., has placed contracts for the construction of a three-story pulverizer building at its plant.

Hemingway & Company, Shunpike Road, Bound Brook, N. J., manufacturers of chemicals, colors, etc., have awarded a contract for the construction of three buildings at their plant, to cost about \$125,000.

The company known as Jose Miguel Bejorano, Inc., is now known as the Bexar Company, which will assume the obligations of the former company and continue the business in the Woolworth Building.

Madero Brothers, Inc., bankrupts, obtained a verdict for \$4,500 in the Supreme Court against Matilda Leerburger, and Benedict H. Leerburger who continued the business of Leerburger Bros. The suit was due to their refusal to deliver 20,000 ounces of quinine sulphate.

T. F. Hodgskin, lawyer, with offices at 20 Nassau street, New York, is on trial in the U. S. District Court on a charge of conspiracy with regard to 745 shares of stock of the Heyden Chemical Co. It is charged that Hodgskin took part in a scheme to prevent the Government seizing property which was owned by enemy aliens.

The first important arrival of German dyestuffs in this market since the war reached here Monday, May 17, on the steamer Noordam, of the Holland-America Line. The shipments totaled approximately 264 casks of dry colors and 306 casks of colors in paste, while 45 packages of dry and paste colors completed the consignment.

### New Incorporations

Frazer Laboratories, Brooklyn, capital \$20,000. Chemists and metallurgists. B. and R. M. Frazer, C. Vickers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chemic Products Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals. C. B. and J. M. Graf, L. Erler, 530 West 136th st., New York.

Distilled Spirits Sales Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$18,000. To make medicinal preparations. V. and L. Beltrone, N. Casmany, 14 West 65th st., New York.

Scranton Drug Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. Dr. W. A. Sprout, George W. Davis, A. M. Atherton, Scranton, Pa.

Sen Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. S. Ogus, S. Alexander, M. N. Alsen, 146 Waverly Place, New York.

Toilet Sundries Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To make druggists' sundries. F. T. and A. S. Birch, C. M. Stewart, 218 West 79th st., New York.

U. S. Fluorsper Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. M. M. Lucey, M. Butler, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington.

Lafayette Products Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Oils, chemicals and dyestuffs. A. V. Halper, B. Kaplan, H. K. DeLathrop, 233 Broadway, New York.

**Capital Increases**—S. Tennant Sons & Co., New York, from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

R. and G. Soap and Supply Co., Binghamton, N. Y., from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

Garfield Aniline Works, Brooklyn, from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

**Name Changes**—Model Chemical Laboratories, Manhattan, to Elbee Chemical Laboratories.

### N. J. ZINC CO.'S WORK ILLUSTRATED

John S. McKaig, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, addressed the New Jersey Chemical Society on May 10, on the development of the company's property at Franklin. He said that during the war the company perfected the manufacture of an ointment produced from zinc oxide which proved of large protection against the use of mustard gas. A number of specimens of various ores being worked at the company's properties were exhibited, and the talk was illustrated by motion pictures. Another interesting address was by H. E. Otting, assistant general superintendent at the plant of Nestle's Food Company.

About 40 new names were added to the society roster, and an invitation was accepted to visit the plant of the Seaboard By-Products Coke Co. on May 22. The society is planning to hold its June meeting at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

J. Frank Cox, president of the J. Frank Cox Commercial Company, of San Francisco, has returned from an eight-month trip to Australia. This concern handles copra, tallow and a general line of Australian products.

The Bureau of Standards has issued as Bulletin No. 91 the recommended specifications for ochre, dry and paste, as prepared by the U. S. Interdepartmental Committee on Paint Specification Standardization.

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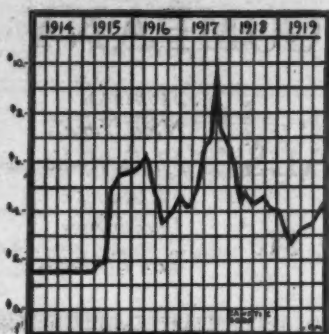
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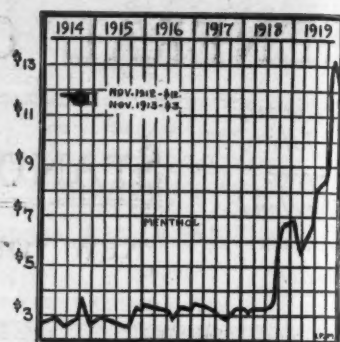
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## FACTS AND FIGURES



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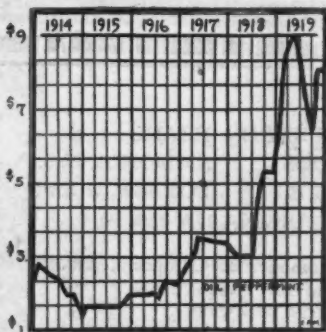
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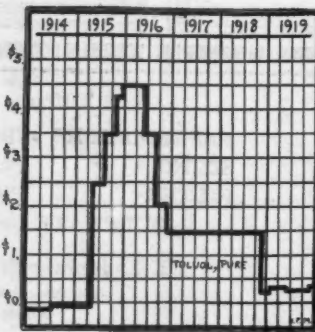
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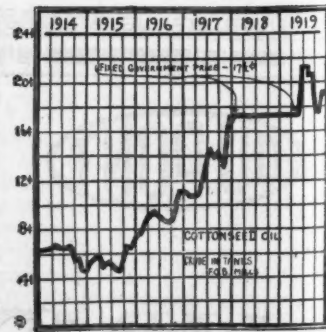
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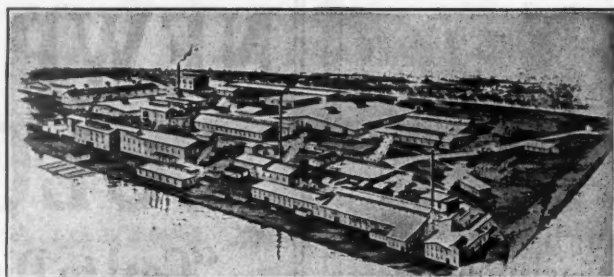
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